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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:
September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

CORN

Indicated yield per acre	29.4	Bushels
Indicated production	2,523,964,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.9	Bushels
Indicated production	957,563,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.6	Bushels
Indicated production	272,597,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.4	Bushels
Indicated production	43,249,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.6	Bushels
Indicated production	229,348,000	Bushels

OATS

Indicated yield per acre	30.3	Bushels
Indicated production	1,129,757,000	Bushels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated Sept. 1, 1941 ¹	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated	
						August 1, 1941	September 1, 1941 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	28.3	29.4	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,587,574	2,523,964
Wheat, all....."	13.3	15.3	16.9	747,507	816,698	950,953	957,563
Winter....."	14.4	16.3	17.0	569,417	589,151	684,966	684,966
All spring....."	10.5	13.1	16.6	178,090	227,547	265,987	272,597
Durum....."	9.3	11.1	16.4	27,598	34,776	41,132	43,249
Other spring....."	10.7	13.5	16.6	150,492	192,771	224,855	229,348
Oats....."	27.3	35.5	30.3	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,148,162	1,129,757
Barley....."	20.6	23.1	25.0	224,970	309,235	346,057	349,596
Rye....."	11.2	12.7	13.5	38,472	40,601	46,462	46,462
Buckwheat....."	16.0	16.2	16.6	7,315	6,350	5,614	5,925
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.7	9.9	11,269	31,217	30,711	31,900
Rice....."	48.4	50.2	51.1	45,673	52,754	58,970	60,572
Grain sorghums....."	11.0	12.3	17.6	84,253	121,371	128,731	150,667
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.40	1.37	69,650	86,312	85,187	85,300
Hay, wild....."	.76	.81	.96	9,083	8,844	10,715	10,965
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	1.10	1.31	1.17	24,587	29,287	25,274	25,678
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.18	2.17	24,907	30,578	33,239	33,094
Beans, dry edible 100-lb bag. ³	781	876	863	13,297	16,074	18,728	17,545
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.8	14.0	22.2	4,371	3,812	-----	7,817
Soybeans for beans.."	16.1	16.1	18.7	35,506	79,837	-----	110,884
Peanuts ⁴lb.	714	864	786	1,063,374	1,734,340	1,486,610	1,498,750
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.3	128.7	370,045	397,722	369,693	373,853
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	80.3	87.7	73,208	61,998	73,984	73,949
Tobacco.....lb.	832	1,034	912	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,288,212	1,255,865
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	15.0	19.9	4,729	4,268	5,890	5,890
Sugar beets....."	11.4	13.3	13.0	9,284	12,192	9,730	9,868
Broomcorn....."	³ 255	³ 297	³ 354	41	41	36	40
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,297	1,231	⁵ 34,784	⁵ 42,552	41,408	43,200
Condition Sept. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop ⁶ bu.	⁷ 60	59	68	⁵ 125,310	⁵ 114,391	125,568	128,322
Peaches, total crop "	59	61	79	⁵ 54,356	⁵ 54,430	69,732	69,754
Pears, total crop...."	64	71	71	⁵ 27,278	⁵ 31,622	31,183	31,646
Grapes ⁸ton	73	76	79	⁵ 2,264	⁵ 2,544	2,569	2,599
Pecans.....lb.	48	53	54	64,676	88,426	87,641	86,234
Pasture.....	61	72	75	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	77	76	83	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	69	76	76	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
³ Pounds. ⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested.
⁶ See footnote on table by States. ⁷ Short-time average.
⁸ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

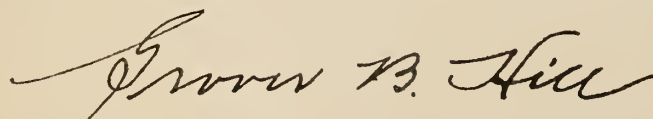
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September 10, 1941
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(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1941	1941 Percent of 1940
	Average 1930-39	1940		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,449	85,943	99.4
Wheat, all.....	55,884	53,503	56,783	106.1
Winter.....	39,141	36,147	40,316	111.5
All spring.....	16,742	17,356	16,467	94.9
Durum.....	2,786	3,121	2,640	84.6
Other spring.....	13,956	14,235	13,827	97.1
Oats.....	36,487	34,847	37,236	106.9
Barley.....	10,707	13,394	13,977	104.4
Rye.....	3,320	3,192	3,436	107.6
Buckwheat.....	460	393	357	90.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,234	3,228	99.8
Rice.....	942	1,051	1,186	112.8
Grain sorghums.....	7,564	9,856	8,549	86.7
Cotton.....	31,223	23,861	22,633	94.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	61,592	62,488	101.5
Hay, wild.....	11,791	10,896	11,445	105.0
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	22,363	22,387	21,898	97.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,048	15,218	108.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	1,836	2,033	110.7
Peas, dry field.....	261	272	352	129.4
Soybeans for beans.....	2,052	4,961	5,918	119.3
Soybeans ²	5,467	10,528	9,990	94.9
Cowpeas ²	2,647	3,120	3,331	106.8
Peanuts ³	1,486	2,007	1,908	95.1
Velvetbeans ²	114	161	175	108.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,053	2,904	95.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	772	843	109.2
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,404	1,376	98.0
Sorgo for sirup.....	219	200	193	93.5
Sugarcane for sugar....	257	285	296	103.9
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	105	110	104.8
Sugar beets.....	815	916	761	83.1
Broomcorn.....	324	279	222	79.6
Hops.....	30	33	35	107.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	328,379	320,288	325,224	101.5

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Grown alone for all purposes.³ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

National crop prospects were reduced only slightly by drought in August and are still outstandingly favorable. Aggregate crop production is expected to be nearly 2 percent above production last year and substantially larger than in any previous season except 1937. Conditions on September 1 showed prospects for crop yields per acre 18.1 percent above the 1923-32 or "predrought" average. This would be less than 1 percent below the record high average of yields secured last season, and the total acreage of crops harvested is expected to show an increase over last year of 1 or 2 percent. The aggregate production of livestock and livestock products will also be large, probably larger than in any past year.

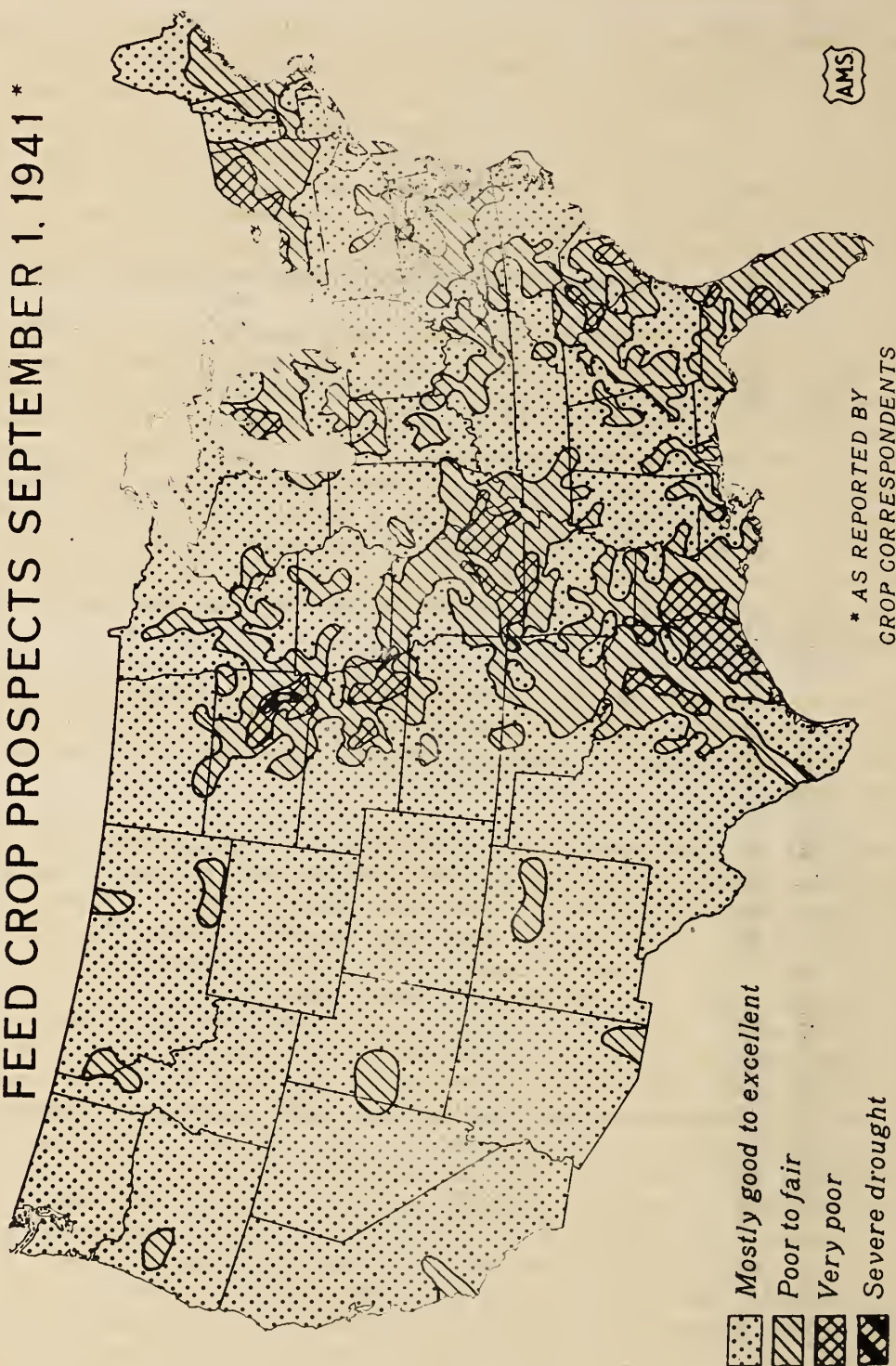
This year's crops of barley, rice, grain sorghums, dry beans, dry peas, soybeans and total commercial vegetables are each expected to exceed production in any previous season. Fruit production will be close to previous high records and may exceed them. Flaxseed production is expected to be larger than in other years except 1902 and the peanut crop will be second to the record crop of a year ago. The crops of wheat, hay, and tree nuts are all very large although below previous peaks. The crops of corn, oats, rye, sugarcane and sugar beets will be above average but not unusual. Allowing for the effect of the early September rains in the Corn Belt, prospects for fall pastures and ranges now seem the best since 1928 and present moisture conditions are unusually favorable for fall seeding in most of the winter wheat belt.

Several crops show relatively low production but no shortage of supplies. The cotton crop is unusually small, tobacco production will be less than in most recent years and the production of potatoes and sweetpotatoes will barely exceed the ten-year averages.

The production of feed grain this year will be above average but hardly equal to prospective feeding requirements and some further progress may be made in utilizing the large stocks accumulated since the drought years. Although the exceedingly favorable early prospects for corn were reduced about 2 percent by dry, hot weather in the Corn Belt in early August, the yield of corn is still expected to average 29.4 bushels per acre which would equal the yield in 1939 and exceed the yield in other years since 1920. This high yield on the reduced acreage is expected to result in a corn crop of 2,524,000,000 bushels which would be 3 percent above production last year. The production of oats will be about 9 percent less than last year but there will be bumper crops of barley and grain sorghums. Adding together these 4 crops, the production of feed grains is expected to be slightly over 101 million tons compared with crops of 101, 98, 97, and 99 million tons during the four seasons since the period of droughts ending in 1936. With production as now indicated and the expected 5 to 6 percent increase in livestock as compared with last year, the production of feed grain per unit of livestock would be about equal to the predrought average. However, farmers will probably continue to feed milk cows, hens and perhaps other livestock a little more grain per head than usual so they will probably use some of their reserve supply. On July 1 farm stocks of feed grains (excluding wheat) were equal to a little more than one-fourth of the quantity produced last year. The national hay crop is expected to be the largest since 1927 and with a normal winter it should be sufficient to feed the increased number of livestock at about the usual rate without drawing on reserves.

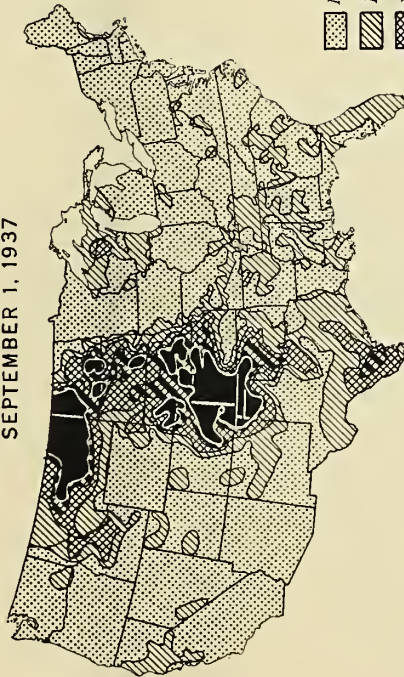
While national supplies of feed grain and hay appear ample, there are sharp local variations. Prospects for feed crops are reported poor in the southeastern third of South Dakota and in central and southeastern Nebraska, both of which areas suffered severely from droughts in 1940 and some other recent years. A large but irregular area that reports prospects for feed crops as only fair to poor extends

FEED CROP PROSPECTS SEPTEMBER 1, 1941 *

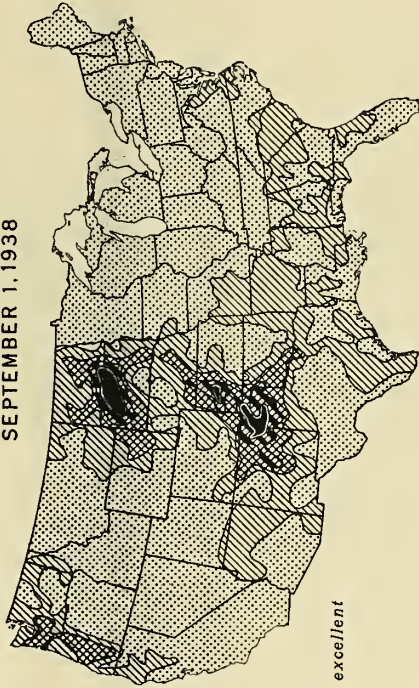


FEED CROP PROSPECTS *

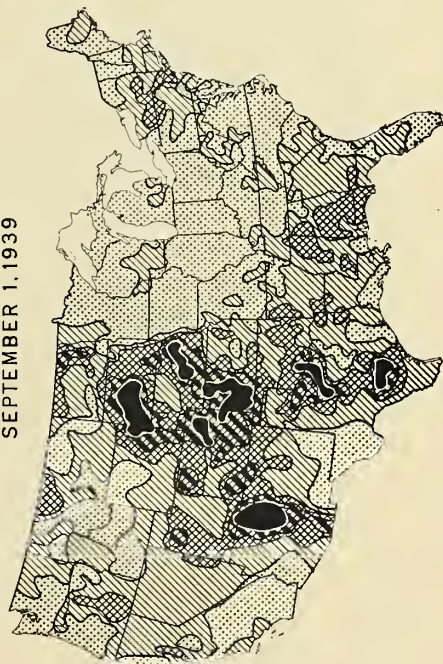
SEPTEMBER 1, 1937



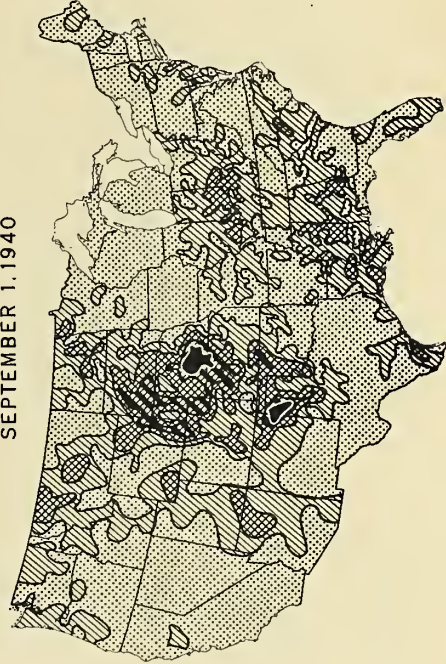
SEPTEMBER 1, 1938



SEPTEMBER 1, 1939



SEPTEMBER 1, 1940



Mostly good to excellent
Poor to fair
Very poor
Severe drought
Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDIT ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1941 *

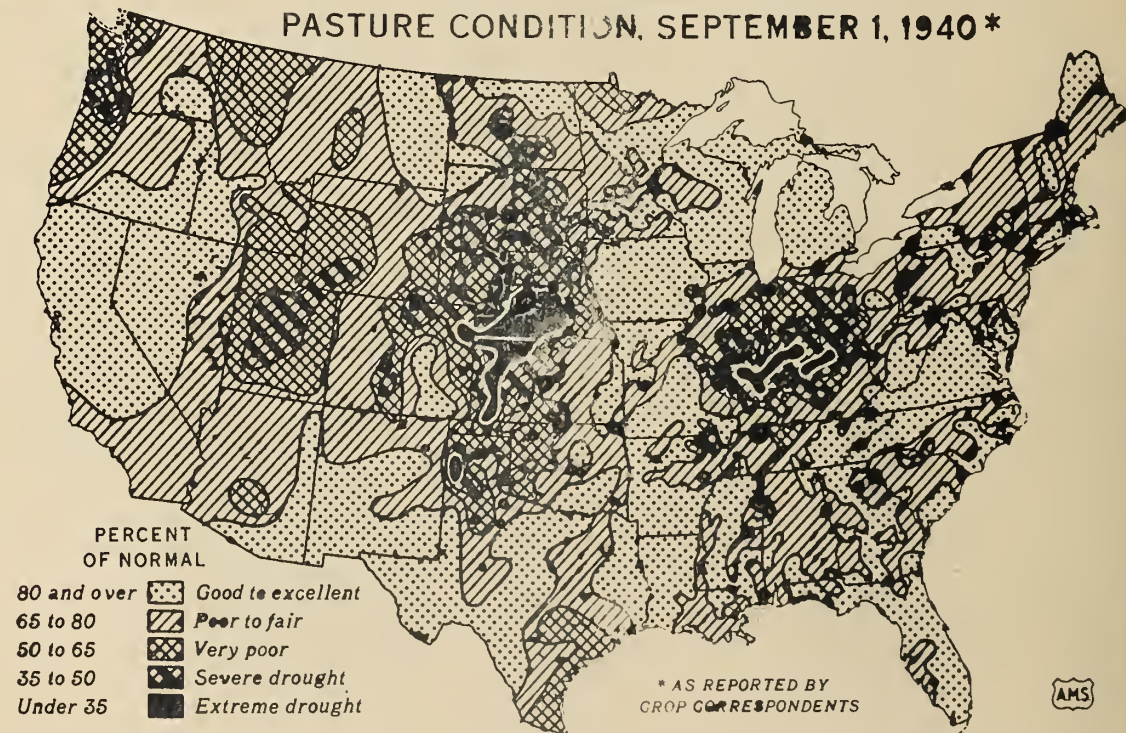


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 493

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PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1940 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 284

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION *

SEPTEMBER 1, 1934



SEPTEMBER 1, 1936

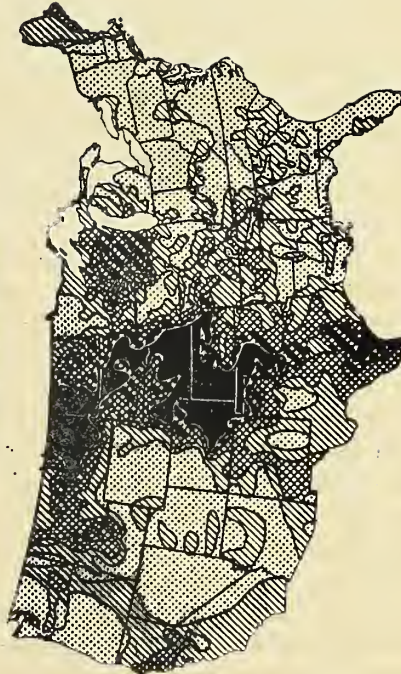


PERCENT OF NORMAL

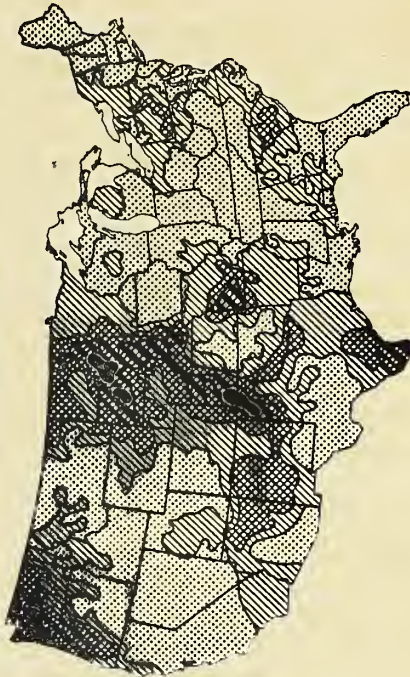
- 80 and over
- 65 to 80
- 50 to 65
- 35 to 50
- Under 35
- Good to excellent
- Poor to fair
- Very poor
- Severe drought
- Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1937



SEPTEMBER 1, 1938



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

September 1, 1941

from northern Missouri and southern Illinois southwestward through Louisiana and eastern Texas. The hay crop is seriously short in northern New York and portions of New England and from this area southwestward through Georgia there are various scattered areas reporting poor prospects for feed crops. In general, however, the areas of poor crops are smaller than they have been in most recent years and fewer farmers than usual will be compelled to reduce their livestock because of shortages of grain, hay, grass or water. Considering the country as a whole, distress marketings seem likely to be as small as in any of the last 10 years.

Reports on milk and egg production continue to show new high records for most of the principal producing areas and for the country as a whole. On September 1 milk production per cow averaged about 2 percent higher than a year ago and with more cows on the farms, daily production was about 5 percent above the high production at this time last year. The September 1 reports on egg production showed 3 percent more eggs per 100 hens than were reported a year ago.

The crop of citrus fruits produced from this year's bloom is now expected to be slightly smaller than the crop from the bloom of 1940 but this year's production of the principal deciduous fruits (including peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots and commercial apples) is expected to be about 12 percent above the rather light production last year. The total fruit crop is, therefore, expected to show a record of near-record tonnage.

The prospective production of commercial vegetables for marketing during the early fall is now indicated to be 3 percent less than in 1940 but 13 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Late crops of cabbage and onions are below those of a year ago although above average. Late cantaloup supplies have been reduced by the loss of about 40 percent of the Colorado crop by hail damage. Cauliflower supplies, also, were cut down by hail damage with a loss of about 300 cars in Colorado. Late tomatoes and carrots are plentiful, while celery supplies will be somewhat lighter until the late fall States come into production.

CORN: A 1941 corn crop of 2,523,964,000 bushels is indicated by September 1 prospects. This is a decline of about 64 million bushels or 2.5 percent from the August 1 estimate of 2,587,574,000 bushels. The hot, dry weather, which was prevailing on August 1 over most of the Corn Belt and adjoining States to the south and east and which continued for almost two weeks longer, caused a prospective production loss which more than offset gains made in the northeast, the south and the west, where more favorable growing conditions prevailed. In spite of a drop of 2.5 percent in production prospects since August 1, the indicated production on September 1 was still 3 percent or about 75 million bushels larger than the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 ^{bushels} and about 9 percent or 217 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bushels. This average contains two severe drought years, 1934 and 1936, in which production dropped to about 1½ billion bushels. The estimates relate to the indicated production on the acreage grown for all purposes - grain, silage, fodder, hogging and grazing.

The September 1 indicated yield per acre of 29.4 bushels is .7 bushel below that of August 1, but 1.1 bushel above the 1940 yield of 28.3 bushels and almost 6 bushels larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 23.5 bushels.

South Dakota suffered the greatest relative loss of any Corn Belt State from the standpoint of grain production. Hot, dry weather began there in mid-July and in many sections deterioration is still continuing. Favored by weather which was adverse to crops, grasshoppers hatched in large numbers and intensified the damage. These insects are also causing some damage in North Dakota.

On August 1 prospects were good to excellent in a large area including all of Iowa, southern Minnesota, northern Missouri, most of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, the States to the east and as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina. The impending drought had only slightly offset the improvement which had taken place during the first half of July. But the hot, dry weather prevailing on August 1 continued until near the close of the second week of that month and with it the damage increased. The general rains and accompanying moderate temperatures which broke the drought and heat wave came too late in most sections for corn to regain its losses. Pollination was largely completed ahead of the heat wave so the loss in yield prospects is largely due to the fewer stalks with two ears and to smaller ears. The September 1 indicated production for Iowa showed a drop of 41 million bushels from the August 1 estimate. In Minnesota where the drought was broken earlier, production prospects improved. In that State corn is the latest in three years, however, and needs two more weeks of favorable weather for full maturity. Illinois also shows an increase over August 1 prospects, the improvement in the important northern area more than cancelling the losses in the less important southern area. Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky showed declines in yield per acre ranging from 2 bushels in Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio to 6 bushels in Michigan where the crop is very spotted. European Corn Borer infestation in Michigan and Indiana is heavier than usual. Improvement occurred in New York, and New England. Nebraska prospects showed no change from August 1, the improvement in late corn just offsetting the drought and heat damage of the first part of the month. Kansas yield per acre prospects improved 3.5 bushels from August 1 to September 1. In these two States prospects are usually poorest in the western part but this year are the best due to the favorable moisture conditions. Present prospects indicate the largest Kansas corn crop in 8 years. The growing season has been the wettest in 8 years.

In some of the Southern States, harvesting returns indicate the early crop is yielding better than expected. Late corn is spotted -- good where August rainfall was ample, poor elsewhere. The West has the largest corn crop in prospect in 8 years. The hot weather was beneficial to corn growing at the higher altitudes in the West. In general, irrigation water has been ample and even dry land corn has been favored by a larger than usual supply of moisture. With the exception of South Dakota, acreage losses in the Great Plains and in the Mountain States are expected to be less than usual.

WHEAT: The September 1 indicated production of all wheat is 957,563,000 bushels, compared with the 816,698,000 bushel crop last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 747,507,000 bushels. There has been only one billion bushel crop in the wheat production history in the United States -- the 1,008,637,000 bushel crop in 1915 -- and the indicated production this year is second to it, followed in third place by the 1919 crop of 952 million bushels. The increase from the August 1 estimate of 950,953,000 bushels is due to the larger outturn of spring wheat.

mhp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

September 1, 1941

The bumper crop this year resulted from unusually high yields per acre in all of the wheat producing areas, but particularly in the main spring wheat States, rather than from a particularly large acreage planted in wheat. Production would have been even larger except for too much rain just before and at time of harvest with consequent delay in harvest, lodging and shattering of grain and impairment of quality. These losses occurred in winter wheat in Oklahoma, Texas and parts of Kansas; and some harvesting losses are occurring in the Northern Great Plains States and in the Pacific Northwest.

The indicated production of all spring wheat is 272,597,000 bushels, compared with 227,547,000 last year and the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels. Spring wheat yield prospects for the country have increased progressively this year as the season advanced. In the north boundary States, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, the September 1 expected yields are 6.0 to 9.0 bushels above average.

The indicated durum wheat production is 43,249,000 bushels. Last year it was 34,776,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 27,598,000 bushels. North Dakota, the largest producer of durum wheat, has the highest durum wheat yield in its history, and yields in the other durum States are above average.

The indicated production of other spring wheat is 229,343,000 bushels, compared with 192,771,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 150,492,000 bushels. Growing season weather was favorable, there was a minimum of rust damage, and harvesting is well along excepting in areas previously noted where too much rain interfered and is causing some harvesting losses and damage.

The indicated yield of durum wheat is 16.4 bushels, compared with 11.1 last year and the 10-year average of 9.3 bushels. The durum yield is 5 bushels above last year and 7 bushels above average. The indicated 16.6 bushels for other spring is approximately 3 bushels above the 13.5 bushel yield last year and 6 bushels above its 10.7 bushel average.

OATS: Oats crop prospects declined about 18,000,000 bushels during August and the indicated production is now 1,129,757,000 bushels. This is about 123,000,000 bushels above the 10-year average production, although 106,000,000 bushels below the 1940 crop of 1,235,628,000 bushels.

Oats prospects showed little or no change during August in most of the States. The decline of 1.6 percent for the entire country was largely due to the 6 percent drop in oats production in the important oats States of Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota. Rust and hot weather caught oats in these States in the critical filling stage resulting in test weights and yields below earlier expectations. The crop in the central States was largely made ahead of heat and rust although there is considerable variation in yield and quality this season.

The yield per acre is now indicated to be 30.3 bushels compared with 35.5 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 27.3 bushels. Yields were above average in all but a few States and markedly above in some important producing States, such as, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, and Nebraska. With acreage harvested 750,000 acres above average, a large crop of this feed grain was obtained.

hsj

BARLEY: A 1941 barley crop of 349,596,000 bushels, the largest on record, is indicated by September 1 reports. This production is only 3,539,000 bushels above the August 1 forecast, but is about 13 percent above the large 1940 crop of 309,235,000 bushels and 55 percent higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 224,970,000 bushels.

The season has been exceptionally favorable for barley and yields have been running well above average in all the heavy producing States. A United States average yield of 25.0 bushels per acre is indicated compared with last year's yield of 23.1 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 20.6 bushels.

Yields in the North Central States are averaging about the same or better than were expected August 1, with the exception of Wisconsin and Iowa where yields were lowered slightly. Nebraska, the largest producing State this year, is expecting a bumper crop with yields far above both last year and the average for the preceeding 10 years. The Nebraska production of almost 50,000,000 bushels is more than double the 1940 crop and almost 4 times the 10-year average. Above average yields are reported for all the North Central States.

The western States, with the exception of California, are reporting unusually good yields, ranging from 1 to 12 bushels above average. In the eastern States yields are mostly slightly below average with the exception of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

BUCKWHEAT: September 1 conditions indicate a buckwheat crop of 5,925,000 bushels, an increase of 311,000 bushels over the August 1 forecast. Production in 1940 was 6,350,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 7,315,000 bushels. The current crop, grown on the smallest acreage of record, will be the second smallest buckwheat crop of record. The area sown to this crop has declined steadily for about 15 years and is now less than half as large as in years prior to 1926.

August weather was quite favorable for buckwheat in the two most important producing States -- New York and Pennsylvania -- and the crop promises to yield well although it could be damaged materially by early frost. Aided by favorable August weather, the crop also made good progress in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and States to the east. Excessive rainfall reduced prospects in Maine. Dry weather was detrimental to buckwheat in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, reducing yields below August expectations. The outlook in Minnesota is quite promising and has improved since August 1.

RICE: The 1941 indicated production of rice, based on September 1 conditions, is 60,572,000 bushels, an increase of 3 percent over August 1. It is 15 percent above last year's harvest of 52,754,000 bushels; and a crop about one-third larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 45,673,000 bushels. If nothing untoward occurs to dim the present prospect, the rice crop of 1941 will set a new high production record in the United States.

In the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas) production is estimated at 50,636,000 bushels, an increase of 16 percent over the 1940 production of 43,736,000 bushels. The increase in the prospect during August occurred in Texas and Arkansas. No appreciable change is noted in the California prospect from a month ago. The crop there is still estimated at 9,936,000 bushels. In 1940 production in California was 8,968,000 bushels. The 10-year average of production in that State is 8,176,000 bushels.

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Showers during the latter part of August in some portions of the southern rice belt caused delay in harvesting, but in general, cutting of the early varieties made good progress and threshing is well under way. Yields being secured are reported lighter than expected in some areas. Late varieties are maturing rapidly. In Louisiana harvest of late-maturing varieties may begin at the end of September or early in October. On the whole the crop is later than usual in Texas because of late planting necessitated by bad weather at planting time. Yields thus far are regarded as satisfactory. In Arkansas, the weather during August was for the most part favorable to the growth of rice. Cutting and threshing will be general within a few days. Irrigation is finished on the early varieties. Fields are somewhat grassy but damage from insects and plant diseases are light this year.

In California the crop is making rapid growth. However, in some sections development is still two to three weeks later than usual. The crop was planted late, and the cool summer retarded growth. Fields are somewhat weedy. Little of the crop is expected to be available for market before the first week of October.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production prospects improved slightly during August to 31,900,000 bushels or the second largest crop on record. This season's crop shows little change from the 1940 production of 31,217,000 bushels, although it is nearly three times as large as the 10-year (1930-39) average of 11,269,000 bushels. Other large crops were 31,220,000 bushels in 1924 and the high record crop of 36,080,000 bushels in 1902.

Yield prospects were maintained or improved in all of the flax States except Nebraska. Yield per acre outlook is up a half bushel in Minnesota, the leading flax State, but no change since August 1 is reported for North Dakota. Harvest is about over except in North Dakota where about a third of the crop was unharvested on September 1. For the United States, yield per acre harvested in 1941 is now indicated at 9.9 bushels compared with 9.7 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 6.4 bushels. Yields per acre are well above average in all States.

GRAIN SORGHUM: Based on September 1 conditions, the 1941 grain sorghum crop is expected to reach the record production of 150,667,000 bushels. This is about 24 percent larger than the 1940 production of 121,371,000 bushels and about 79 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bushels. The nearest approach to the bumper sorghum crop now in prospect is the 136,367,000 bushel production secured in 1920. These production figures relate to the equivalent grain production on the entire acreage.

The big 1941 sorghum crop is the result of both a large acreage and a high yield--the acreage being the third largest ever grown and the prospective yield being the sixth highest of record and the highest since 1928.

Except for difficulties in securing good stands due to excessive rainfall in many areas at planting time, the entire season has been very favorable for grain sorghums over most of the producing area. The principal exceptions are the eastern parts of South Dakota and Nebraska where high temperatures and shortage of soil moisture retarded development of sorghums.

Grain sorghum prospects, which were relatively favorable on August 1, responded to nearly ideal weather during August throughout the Southern Great Plains Area and westward through New Mexico, Arizona, and California. As a result prospective yields are higher in most States than on August 1.

Good yields were secured in South Texas and in the Coastal Bend area of that State while the crop in the important northwest Texas area is progressing favorably. Sorghums are largely headed in Oklahoma and Kansas and most of the acreage is expected to produce mature grain. These three States account for about three-fourths of the total United States grain sorghum production. Recent rescuing rains should enable sorghums to develop rapidly in Nebraska. A fine crop is in prospect for Colorado, although some stands are thin and the crop is somewhat late, increasing the chances of its being damaged by frost. Sorghum prospects are excellent in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

SOYBEANS: The production of soybeans in the United States is indicated to be the largest on record at 110,884,000 bushels compared with the previous record crop of 91,272,000 bushels in 1939, 79,837,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 35,506,000 bushels. For the 6 leading States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina) the production outlook is 103,503,000 bushels compared with 73,013,000 bushels produced in 1940, and 85,958,000 bushels in 1939. Other States, with 5,314,000 bushels in 1939, have increased their production at the rate of about a half million bushels a year in the two years.

The condition of soybeans for the United States at 83 percent is 5 points lower than on August 1 but is still 7 points above a year ago and 6 points above the 10-year average for September 1. The indicated yield per acre is 18.7 bushels compared with the 1940 yield of 16.1 bushels and the 10-year average of 16.1 bushels. Yield per acre prospects are up to average or better in all States except New York.

United States acreage to be harvested for beans is placed at 5,918,000, a 19 percent increase over the 4,961,000 acres harvested for beans last year, or about 59 percent of the total acreage grown for all purposes compared with 47 percent in 1940. About 89 percent of the United States acreage harvested for beans is located in the 6 leading States. The attractive market price and the change in the provisions of the A.A.A. program to encourage a larger production has resulted in a marked increase in the proportion of the total all-purpose acreage to be harvested for beans.

The decline from the unusually high August 1 condition of 88 percent was general, except in Kansas and some southern States, and was due primarily to varying impairment resulting from hot and dry weather in early August. During the last half of the month, condition was largely maintained and podding continued.

COWPEAS: The 76 percent condition of cowpeas on September 1 is the same as on that date last year, but is 7 points above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 69 percent. Hot dry weather during August checked vegetative growth, and there are reports of damage to blossoms in some localities. In general, however, the response to weather conditions during August was fairly good. The change in conditions between August 1 and September 1 was about average.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from the 1941 crop is now expected to be 1,498,750,000 pounds. This represents a small increase in production over that indicated on August 1, but is about 14 percent less than the record crop of 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,063,374,000 pounds.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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September 1, 1941

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Production prospects improved slightly during August in both the southeastern and southwestern areas but declined somewhat in the Virginia-Carolina area. Harvest of the crop and movement from farms is now in progress in both the southeastern and southwestern areas but some delay in these operations has resulted from frequent rains in the southeastern area. While peanut production in the Virginia-Carolina area declined only slightly during August, the crop is still late and uneven in growth as a result of unfavorable weather during the early part of the season.

BROOMCORN: Weather during August was almost generally favorable for harvesting and curing broomcorn. Harvesting was half-completed to nearly completed by the end of August in a few districts, while in others it was just starting or about to start. A production of 39,500 tons is now in prospect, compared with 41,400 tons in 1940 and 41,260 tons, the 10-year (1930-39) average.

On the basis of the September 1 indications, yields per acre have been raised in Illinois, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico above those reported for August 1. No changes have been made in the Kansas and Texas yields. The prospective United States yield of 354.5 pounds per acre is the highest in 13 years, and has been exceeded by yields in only 3 years since 1915. Increases over 1940 yields are expected in all States except Illinois, where no change from last year is indicated. In 1940 the average yield for the United States was 297.3 pounds, compared with 255.2 pounds, the 10-year average.

The higher yields this year are more than offset by declines from last year, in the acreage in each State except Colorado. The 1941 United States acreage is the smallest in 16 years.

HOPS: Production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 43,200,000 pounds, - nearly 2 percent larger than the 1940 crop, and 24 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Washington hops were about fully developed by September 1. The 1941 indicated production of 14,200,000 pounds is a record crop for Washington; the second highest was 12,480,000 in 1940, and the third largest 12,002,000 pounds in 1934. Growing conditions were very favorable until the last week of August when heavy rainstorms broke trellises in a few yards. About 300 acres of hops in the Yakima Valley were down from this storm. Most of the crop should be saved with improved weather conditions. Danger of large crop losses through molding was imminent by September 1, but improved weather conditions the week following dried the hops, and permitted harvesting operations to get underway in most yards. Hop pickers are receiving nearly twice as much pay this year as during the 1940 season, yet there is still some shortage of labor.

In Oregon, hop prospects have improved slightly during August, but vine growth is generally under average due to downy mildew in late June and July. Late hops are still green and making good growth. Fuggles are being harvested with burrs and are of good size. Pickers are receiving the highest wages in years but many growers cannot secure enough help.

California hop picking is about completed in the Sacramento Valley and has started in the Sonoma and Mendocino sections. A labor shortage is delaying harvesting operations to some extent. In many yards, where picking has been completed, yields are fully equal to or slightly above early expectations. Apparently damage by mildew in the coastal yards is somewhat less than indicated by field inspections during July.

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TOBACCO: On September 1 a total tobacco crop (all types combined) of 1,255,865,000 pounds is indicated as compared with 1,238,212,000 pounds on August 1. A tobacco crop of this size would be about 14 percent less than the 1940 production and about 10 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Reports on Dark tobacco, both "fired" and "air-cured", indicated a higher yield on September 1 than a month earlier but for all other classes lower yields are in prospect than on August 1.

In all flue-cured tobacco producing States, except Florida and Alabama, yield prospects declined during August with the result that a flue-cured crop of only 647,657,000 pounds is forecast for this season. This would be the smallest crop of flue-cured tobacco harvested in this country since 1934 and would be about 14 percent less than last year's crop. The decrease from last year is due to a reduction in yield from 1,027 pounds per acre in 1940 to 866 pounds indicated on September 1 this year. This season's relatively low yield appears to be due to a combination of circumstances. Dry weather at setting time made it difficult to secure good stands; abnormally heavy rains fell in early July which caused quick growth of tobacco; hot and dry weather thereafter caused tobacco to ripen prematurely.

Nearly all flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina was harvested by September 1, and perhaps 40 percent of type 13 tobacco had been marketed by that date. Markets in the type 12 area opened on August 26 and nearly all growers sold some tobacco before the end of the month. Hot dry weather during August slightly reduced yield prospects in the Old Belt section of North Carolina but even so a rather high yielding crop is expected in the type 11 area.

As a whole the prospect on September 1 for the dark-fired tobacco types was somewhat more favorable than earlier in the season and a crop of 73,666,000 pounds is now anticipated. Such a production, however, represents a dark-fired tobacco crop nearly 29 percent less than that produced in 1940 and about 41 percent less than the 10-year average production. The decline from last year's crop is due both to reduction in acreage and in yield per acre. In Virginia, the dark-fired tobacco area has suffered from excess of rain followed by hot, dry weather. The Eastern dark-fired district of Kentucky and Tennessee has had fairly good growing conditions. Rains in the latter State during August benefited crops which were beginning to feel the effects of dry weather. Tobacco in the type 23 area has made its growth under rather dry conditions and its appearance is not as favorable as that in the type 22 area but the leaf will likely weigh heavy for its size.

The condition of burley tobacco declined in most States during August and on September 1 a crop of 328,468,000 pounds is indicated compared with 331,885,000 pounds a month earlier. The September 1 indicated yield per acre of 903 pounds is sharply down from the 1940 all time high yield of 1,042 pounds per acre. A great deal depends on how much the "late" crop is allowed to grow out and what effect the curing season will have on crops already in the barns. In Kentucky, rainfall has been so spotted that burley has an extreme range of condition and probable yield. Setting was partly early and partly late. The early tobacco was set during dry weather and good stands were hard to secure. However, heavy rains fell shortly after the early crop was planted and tobacco made quick, rank growth with roots close to the surface. The rains were followed by hot, dry weather which caused the early tobacco to ripen rapidly and lower leaves to burn. The late crop was set during rainy weather but made most of its growth under dry weather conditions. This tobacco did not "burn" but remained green and much of it

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was still growing in the fields on September 1 with prospects favorable for a rather high yield. The burley crop in Tennessee has suffered from dry weather during August, especially in Greene County and the prospects are for a somewhat lower yield than was indicated a month ago.

The condition of Southern Maryland tobacco declined somewhat during August and a crop of 31,280,000 pounds is now in prospect compared with 32,258,000 pounds a month earlier. Last year 31,920,000 pounds of Maryland tobacco were produced and the 10-year average is 26,901,000 pounds.

The Dark air-cured types of tobacco experienced rather favorable growing conditions during August and as a consequence indicated yields are up slightly on September 1 and a crop of 32,598,000 pounds is in prospect. Yield per acre of One Sucker tobacco in Kentucky is up 25 pounds over a month earlier and a rather high yielding crop is anticipated. Type 36 tobacco has grown out considerably from its former rather indifferent condition as rains were received in August over most of the Green River area.

The September 1 indicated cigar tobacco production of 142,196,000 pounds was not greatly different from the 143,751,000 forecast on August 1. Increase in yield for the filler types was more than offset by declines in the binder and wrapper types.

In New England, continued favorable conditions during August terminated a successful growing season for tobacco in the Connecticut Valley. Good all-season growth, slight damage from disease, hail, and insects and ideal harvesting weather all contributed to the excellence of the crop which on September 1 had largely been housed. The Pennsylvania crop of cigar tobacco as a whole is early, damage from insects and disease is light and it appears that only an early September frost could greatly reduce prospects. Late plantings were greatly improved by the showers the last half of August. Hot, dry weather caused early ripening of tobacco in Wisconsin and harvest was well underway on September 1.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The prospective dry edible bean crop was reduced during August to 17,545,000 bags (100 lbs., uncleaned) by dry weather in Michigan and New York. This is 1,183,000 bags less than indicated on August 1, but almost a million and a half bags more than the previous record crop of 16,074,000 bags harvested in 1940. The 1939 crop was 14,388,000 bags and the 10-year (1930-39) average was 13,297,000 bags.

In the West, growing conditions have been generally good and large yields per acre are expected. A few early fields have been harvested in the Southwest, but most of the crop in that general area needs at least 10 days of good weather to mature. Very heavy yields are expected in California, although present prospects could be reduced by unfavorable weather. The prospective California lima bean crop of 2,400,000 bags is exceeded only by the record crop of 2,561,000 bags in 1937. The "field bean" crop in California of 3,206,000 bags is also the second largest of record. A good crop in Montana is mostly pulled, but some fields have been slightly damaged by rain. In other Northwestern States the crop is generally good to excellent and will soon be ready to harvest.

In Michigan, dry weather in July and August prevented proper set and a second blooming period is producing pods which need another full month to mature. Farmers are uncertain whether to harvest the light first set or take a chance on the better late set maturing before frost. In New York the set was uneven and prospective yields are poor because of very dry weather in the bean area in July and August.

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SUMMARY - FRUITS AND NUTS: Except for hot dry weather which prevailed in some parts of the North Central region during August, growing conditions during the month were relatively favorable for development and maturity of fruit and nut crops. Rains in the Pacific Coast States have caused some damage to prunes since September 1, however. On the basis of September 1 conditions, the combined production of 8 major fruit crops (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples) is indicated to be about 12 percent larger than in 1940, and 10 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average combined production of these crops. Production is estimated to be above last season for all of these crops except cherries.

Although no quantitative forecasts of citrus fruit production from the 1941 bloom (1941-42 marketing season) will be issued until October 10, present prospects indicate that the combined production of all citrus fruits probably will be slightly smaller than for the 1940-41 season.

The combined production of the 4 major tree nuts -- walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts, -- is expected to be about 11 percent larger than in 1940, and 21 percent above the 10-year average. Somewhat smaller crops than last season for pecans and almonds are more than offset by a near-record walnut crop and a record filbert crop.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): Prospective production of apples in the commercial areas of the United States is about 2 percent greater than the 6-year (1934-39) average and about 12 percent larger than the 1940 crop. The indicated 1941 crop in commercial areas is 128,322,000 bushels compared with the 6-year average of 125,310,000 bushels and the 1940 production of 114,391,000 bushels. The increase from the August 1 forecast was largely the result of improved prospects in New York and other North Atlantic States.

In comparison with last year's crop and the 10-year average production the Central States (North Central and South Central groups) show the greatest change, with an indicated crop in 1941 about 36 percent larger than production in 1940 and 21 percent greater than average. The Eastern States (North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups) have a prospective production 12 percent larger than that of 1940 and 4 percent above average. The Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States) show very little change as a group from last year's production and the present outlook is for a commercial crop about 9 percent below average.

For New England as a whole, apple prospects improved during August. The crop is well advanced for this date and fruit shows good quality and color. New York apple prospects improved in all commercial areas except the Lake Champlain section where the reported condition is about the same as a month ago. August weather was favorable for New Jersey apples and growers report fruit of unusually good size. Harvest of Wealthy and McIntosh is in full swing and picking of Delicious is about to begin. Pennsylvania apples are generally clean and well colored and have attained fair size despite dry weather in important producing areas.

Prospects in Delaware were reduced by dry weather and insect damage -- chiefly defoliation by Japanese beetles. However, orchards that have been cared for properly have excellent crops. Conditions are varied in Maryland. Some trees have a poor set of fruit while others that were not properly thinned are now overloaded. Apples are coloring nicely. August

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rainfall was adequate in Allegany county but was deficient to the eastward. Virginia prospects declined as a result of dry weather and worm damage in the Piedmont, Roanoke and Augusta county sections.

In commercial apple areas of Ohio prospects improved during August despite dry, hot weather during the first two weeks of the month. Large crops are expected in Indiana and in Illinois where late August rains benefitted late varieties. In Michigan prospects are favorable. Late August rains relieved the drought in the northern part of the commercial apple area of that State and in eastern Wisconsin.

In the Western States conditions were favorable during August in most of the important areas. Prospects improved in Montana and Idaho. In the Fremont county area of Colorado hail caused considerable damage and much of the crop from this area will be unfit for fresh sale. Weather conditions during August were favorable in all commercial areas of Washington. Hail occurred in a few localities but damage was negligible. Control of insects and disease has been more effective than usual and the quality of the 1941 crop is expected to be much better than last year. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon the crop is relatively clean except for sunburn caused by high temperatures in July. Growers in the Pacific Northwest report prospects for a good run of desirable sizes this year - somewhat smaller than last - particularly for Delicious, which were too large last season and were discounted by the trade. In California conditions were favorable in August. The Gravenstein harvest is about finished and Bellflower and other fall varieties are now being marketed. Fruit is of good quality and size.

Prospects for Important Apple Varieties

The outturn of most fall and winter varieties will be medium to large except that Rhode Island Greening will be moderately light and small crops of Baldwin and Northern Spy are indicated. For the important varieties of summer apples, medium to large crops were harvested this season. Gravenstein production was above average while Oldenburg and Yellow Transparent produced fairly large crops.

Fall and Winter Varieties: Production of Grimes Golden apples is expected to be light in Pennsylvania and Kansas, and fairly light in Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Crops of about average size are indicated in Michigan, Missouri, and Colorado and above-average yields are in prospect in New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Virginia. Jonathon prospects are variable. The crop is poor in Kansas and is fairly light or somewhat below average in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Production of this variety is expected to be about average in New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, and Utah while large crops are in prospect in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Arkansas.

Wealthy prospects are unusually good in virtually all important producing areas. A good crop of Northwestern Greening is indicated in Wisconsin.

Baldwin production will be light in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan and somewhat above average in Ohio. Larger-than-average crops of Ben Davis and Gano are indicated in the Cumberland-Shenandoah area, Colorado, Arkansas, and from Connecticut westward through New York and Illinois. A crop of about average size is in prospect in Missouri and Michigan, while production

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is expected to be light in Kansas, and central and northern New England. Condition of Cortland apples is very good in Ohio, above average in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, and about average in other parts of New England.

The Delicious crop is better-than-average in California, Utah, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas; slightly above average in Washington, Missouri, and Wisconsin; about average in New England, New Jersey, Maryland, and West Virginia; fairly light in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon, and poor in Kansas. The Golden Delicious outlook is for light production in Kansas, fairly light in Michigan and Idaho; about average crops in Pennsylvania and Washington; and fairly heavy crops in other important producing areas. Below-average crops of McIntosh are in prospect in Pennsylvania and Michigan; about average production is expected in Ohio; a crop slightly above average in New England; while production is expected to be above average in New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Montana, and Washington. Production of Northern Spy will be light.

A fairly large crop of Rhode Island Greening is indicated in Ohio. Crops of about average size are expected in New York and Connecticut, but production will be somewhat below average in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

The outlook is for fairly heavy production of Rome Beauty in New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Production of this variety will be about average in Washington, California, Colorado, Utah, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Illinois, and below average in New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Idaho, and Oregon. Production of Stayman will be about average in Washington, the Cumberland-Shenandoah area, New Jersey, and New Mexico; larger-than-average in Ohio, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and fairly light in Michigan, Idaho, and Delaware. Fairly large crops of Winesap are indicated in Washington, California, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Crops of this variety will be about average in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Virginias, Arkansas, Illinois, and Maryland, while smaller-than-average yields are expected in Missouri, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico.

A fairly large crop of Yellow Newtown is indicated in California, but production of this variety is expected to be light in Oregon and Washington and slightly below average in Virginia. Conditions of the York Imperial crop in the Appalachian area is reported to be about average; better-than-average prospects are indicated in New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee, and a light crop in Missouri. Substantial yields of Paragon (Black Twig) are in prospect in Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas. Production of this variety will be about average in New Jersey and moderately below average in Pennsylvania.

PEACHES: The total 1941 United States peach crop is placed at 69,754,000 bushels.

This indicated production is 28 percent larger than last year's (1940) production of 54,430,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,356,000 bushels.

Production in the 10 early Southern States, where harvest is practically completed, is estimated at 22,204,000 bushels, compared with the 1940 production in those States of 13,856,000 bushels. Peach crops were large in all important States in this group. Production in South Carolina was the largest of record, -- in Alabama, the largest since 1912, and in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the largest since 1931.

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In California, harvest of clingstone varieties, used mainly for canning, is nearly completed, with the late Phillips variety the only important variety still being harvested. Picking of freestone peaches also is well advanced. Carlot shipments of fresh peaches from California through the week ending August 30 totaled only 3,460 cars, compared with 5,561 cars shipped to the end of the same week last season. The tonnage of freestones canned this season was considerably larger than usual.

The Colorado peach crop is 14 percent smaller than in 1940, but is 41 percent larger than the 10-year average. The crop in Mesa County, the main producing area, has been marketed under a marketing agreement regulating size and grade. Harvest of the crop in that area is nearly completed. Quality has been excellent, but the season has been later than in any other recent year, with ripening occurring much more slowly than usual. Production in the North Fork section of Delta County, the second most important Colorado area, will comprise a larger proportion of the State crop than usual this year. Harvest in that section is expected to start the second week in September.

In Utah, harvest of peaches in the extreme southern part of the State is finished, but picking is just starting in the more important central and northern areas where the crop will be shipped under a marketing agreement. Production in Utah is indicated to be the largest since 1932. Peach production in Washington is expected to be slightly smaller than last season but well above average.

In the North Atlantic group of States peach production is indicated to be slightly larger than last season and well above average. Prospects improved materially during August in most of the important areas in these States. The New York crop is maturing about a week earlier than usual, and quality and size are reported to be excellent. The main harvest of Elbertas is expected to start the second week of September in that State. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania harvest of Elbertas is in "full swing". Production in the North Central region is indicated to be 58 percent above the 10-year average. In many sections of these States, however, hot, dry weather has caused a relatively large proportion of small-sized fruit. Production in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and in Kentucky and Tennessee was well above average.

PEARS: The United States production of pears for 1941 is estimated at 31,646,000 bushels. This indicated production is slightly larger than the 31,622,000 bushels produced in 1940 and is about 16 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 27,278,000 bushels.

The major portion of the Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) had been harvested by September 1. The total production of this variety in these States is estimated at 13,899,000 bushels, compared with the 1940 production of 13,407,000 bushels and the 10-year average production of 13,532,000 bushels. Indicated production of Bartletts in California is the same as that of a month ago, while in Washington and Oregon, the prospective crop is slightly larger than on August 1. In Washington, growing conditions were generally favorable during August. Harvesting of Bartletts is about completed in important areas of that State except for a few orchards at relatively high elevations.

Prospects for pears of varieties other than Bartletts increased during August in both Oregon and Washington. In California, indicated production of these varieties is the same as that of a month ago. In Washington, cool nights

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and frequent rains during the latter part of August were favorable for maturity and "sizing" of the fall and winter pear crops. Picking of Flemish Beauty pears in that State followed the Bartlett harvest; and picking of Anjou, Bosc, and Comice varieties began late in August in the lower valleys, with the peak of the harvesting season for these varieties expected about mid-September.

In Oregon, weather conditions during August were favorable for fall and winter pears in most areas except for a few sections of the Rogue River (Medford) district where hail damaged fruit in some orchards. Harvesting of Anjous in that area started during the last few days of September; but in the Hood River Valley, picking of that variety will not start until the first week of September. Production of Anjous is expected to be somewhat larger than last season, while the Bosc crop will be materially smaller than in 1940.

In California, harvest of the Hardy variety has been somewhat later than usual, with most of the crop moving to canneries. Prior to 1939, this variety was mostly exported to fresh fruit markets abroad.

In New York, pear prospects improved slightly during August, but indicated production in that State is materially smaller than last season. The Michigan pear crop is materially larger than last year's production, and above the 10-year average. For the State as a whole, the quality of the crop in that State is expected to be good, although there will be a larger-than-usual percentage of small-sized fruit due to continued dry weather. In most other important pear-producing areas of the country, production is indicated to be above average.

GRAPES: Total grape production, as indicated by the September 1 condition, shows little change from a month ago. The prospective 1941 crop is placed at 2,599,020 tons, compared with 2,543,910 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,264,062 tons.

Production of wine grapes in California is placed at 590,000 tons, compared with 607,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 497,000 tons. Production of raisin types in that State is estimated at 1,355,000 tons, compared with 1,209,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 1,143,600 tons. The indicated crop of table grapes is 402,000 tons, compared with 430,000 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 350,200 tons. Prospects for the raisin crop improved during August. Some Thompson seedless grapes were on the drying trays at the close of August but harvest for raisins was not general at that time. Cool weather in the San Joaquin Valley during August retarded grape sugaring, but it is too early to determine what effect this may have on total tonnage. Wineries in the central and south San Joaquin Valley have commenced processing Thompson and Malaga varieties. Mildew is affecting Tokay grapes more severely than other table varieties. Tokay grapes are now moving to market.

In Washington, prospects declined somewhat during August. Frequent rains and hailstorms occurred in some areas during late August, and the resulting cool cloudy weather retarded "sizing" and maturity of the crop. In New York, grapes made good development during August but the total crop is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1940. The crop is relatively lighter in the Hudson Valley than in the important Chataqua County area. In the Erie belt of Pennsylvania, recent rains improved prospects, though hail did considerable damage in some vineyards. Grapes in that State are coloring early and ripening fast. The Ohio crop is slightly below average because of damage from late spring frosts. Michigan prospects declined slightly, largely as the result of hail damage in Berrien County during early August. Larger-than-average crops are indicated in Missouri and Arkansas. In most of the South Atlantic and South Central States the outlook is for above-average-grape crops.

CITRUS: The September 1 condition of oranges from the 1941 bloom (1941-42 crop) is 69 percent, compared with 71 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. The condition of grapefruit on September 1 was 56 percent, compared with 61 percent on September 1, 1940, and 65 percent for the 10-year period, 1930-39. The September 1 condition of California lemons from the 1941 bloom is 75 percent, compared with 80 percent last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent.

In Florida, rainfall occurred over the greater part of the citrus belt during August, though in some sections moisture supplies are still deficient. The so-called "late" bloom on oranges and grapefruit was negligible; but in some tangerine groves, late bloom occurred rather generally, increasing production prospects to some extent, though an especially small tangerine crop now seems certain. Prospects for early and midseason oranges are somewhat better than for Valencias, while prospects for seedless grapefruit are relatively better than for other varieties.

The condition of Texas oranges and grapefruit is well above last year, and above average. Weather in Texas during August continued hot, and except for a few sections, was generally dry, which retarded development of fruit to some extent. Groves are generally in good condition, however, and prospects are favorable for a crop of good quality.

Most Arizona citrus groves are showing rather marked recovery from damage caused by shortage of irrigation water last season. The set of fruit on oranges is relatively lighter than on grapefruit in that State, but present prospects point to desirable "sizes" of both oranges and grapefruit. Dropping of grapefruit during the summer months now appears to have been lighter than usual.

California citrus fruits from the 1941 bloom continued to develop under favorable conditions during August.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is estimated at 71,000 tons, or 3,000 tons larger than was indicated by August 1 reports. The 1940 production totaled 69,000 tons and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 64,600 tons. Late varieties of California plums produced a somewhat better yield than was expected a month earlier.

The Michigan crop is now placed at 6,800 tons which is well above the 5,800 tons produced in 1940 and the 10-year average production of 5,580 tons. The quality of the crop in that State is generally good.

In California, total production of dried prunes is now placed at 199,000 tons. Production of dried prunes in 1940 totaled 175,000 tons, and the equivalent of an additional 9,000 dry tons was not harvested in that season on account of market conditions. The 10-year average production was 207,100 tons. Production for the current season will not be as large as was expected earlier in the summer, due largely to the failure of fruit in many orchards to attain usual sizes, a greater-than-usual "dry away", and rain damage which occurred in some important areas at the close of August.

On the basis of September 1 conditions, total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, was indicated to be 154,400 tons, compared with last year's production of only 81,700 tons. The 10-year average production in these States is 159,420 tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

as of
September 1, 1941

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In western Oregon, where prunes are used mainly for canning and drying, conditions on September 1 indicated a crop of 88,200 tons. Heavy rains since that time, however, severely damaged that portion of the crop remaining for harvest. It is too early for accurate indications as to the extent of damage, but it now seems likely that the total western Oregon crop has been materially reduced by these rains. It is expected that this reduction will be reflected mainly in reduced production of dried prunes since the main harvest of prunes for drying had not yet started when the rains occurred, whereas canning operations were well advanced by that date. Heavy rains since September 1 in western Washington also are expected to reduce production materially in that area, but definite data are not yet available as to the extent of damage.

In eastern Oregon, prospects for prune production, (primarily for fresh shipment) increased during August. Carlot shipments of Oregon prunes through the week ending August 30 totaled 770 cars, compared with 1,050 cars to the end of the same week last season. Harvesting of the crop is somewhat later than last season. In eastern Washington, where prunes are used mainly for fresh shipment, production prospects also improved during August. Carlot shipments of fresh prunes from Washington through August 30 totaled 415 cars, compared with 482 cars shipped to the end of the same week last season. In Idaho, the prune crop is slightly smaller than last year but is exceptionally clean with a large proportion of desirable sizes. The proportion of culls has been unusually small in orchards harvested to date.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of California walnuts is indicated to be slightly higher than on August 1. Total production is placed at 54,000 tons, compared with 42,200 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 43,330 tons. Weather conditions in California during August were relatively favorable for walnuts with a minimum of excessively high temperatures. The prospective crop of Oregon walnuts is 5,500 tons, compared with 4,200 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 2,655 tons. Prospects in western Oregon are rather variable due to local damage from high temperatures of mid-July and from blight in orchards that were not properly sprayed.

The California almond crop continued to decline during August. Production is now placed at 6,500 tons, compared with 10,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 13,720 tons. With harvest under way in nearly all producing areas, indications point to an even lighter production than the small crop anticipated earlier in the season. Prospective production of Oregon filberts is the highest of record. Total production is indicated to be 3,830 tons, compared with 2,700 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 1,321 tons. Condition is above last year in all important producing sections, and particularly in Washington, Yamhill, and Lane Counties. Washington filbert production is estimated at 720 tons compared with 510 tons in 1940 and the 9-year (1931-39) average of 242 tons. A heavy crop of the Du Chilly variety is in prospect, but only a fair crop of Barcelonas.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: The September 1 estimate of production of California apricots is 8 percent smaller than the estimate of August 1. Total production is now placed at 205,000 tons compared with the unusually small crop of 103,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 240,700 tons. Early-season prospects were reduced materially by brown rot and shot-hole fungus as the crop neared maturity. Production of apricots in Washington totaled 12,100 tons, compared with 12,900 tons, and the 10-year average of 7,170 tons. Harvest of the crop was completed in all areas in early August.

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Condition of California figs is slightly below that of a year ago, but is well above average. Harvest of the main (second) crop is now under way. Weather conditions during August were too cool and humid for proper fig development and drying. It is likely that these conditions may result in considerable quantities of lower quality fruit with Calimyrnas being affected more than Adriatics, Kadotas or Blacks. Condition of California olives is below average and considerably below that of September 1, 1940.

CRANBERRIES: The 1941 cranberry crop is estimated at 678,800 barrels compared with 580,800 barrels produced in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 603,820 barrels. Production is indicated to be well above average in all of the 5 commercial States except New Jersey where a smaller-than-average crop is expected.

In Massachusetts, production is indicated to be about 30 percent larger than in 1940. The bloom was moderately heavy, and growers report that berries are "sizing" satisfactorily in most bogs. Growth was retarded somewhat by unseasonably cool weather, however, during the second week in August. Rainfall has been ample and present moisture supplies are adequate. The set of fruit for Early Blacks is relatively heavier than for Late Howes.

In New Jersey, a crop slightly larger than last year's small crop is expected. The bloom was generally heavy, but the set of fruit is rather light in many bogs, due largely to damp rainy weather during the blooming period. Production in Wisconsin is indicated to be slightly smaller than last season but well above average. Development of the crop in that State is from a week to 10 days earlier than usual, and harvest is expected to be in full swing by the second week in September. Berries are of larger size than last season and are generally of good quality. Although some rather dry weather has occurred in Wisconsin cranberry areas, water supplies are adequate.

The Washington cranberry crop is expected to be 33 percent larger than in 1940, and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the 10-year average. Cool, rainy weather during late August, in both the Grayland and Ilwaco districts, was favorable for development of the crop. Harvest is earlier than usual, starting on early varieties about September 1, with the main harvest of late varieties expected the latter part of September. Production in Oregon is indicated to be somewhat smaller than last season, but more than double the 10-year (1930-39) average.

PECANS: The prospective production of pecans in 1941 is placed at 86,234,000 pounds, compared with 88,426,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,676,000 pounds.

The estimated production of improved varieties is 24,667,000 pounds, compared with 20,446,000 in 1940, and the 10-year average of 17,710,000 pounds. The wild or seedling pecan crop is indicated to be 61,567,000 pounds, compared with 67,980,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 46,966,000 pounds.

Prospects improved in Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and in all producing States east of the Mississippi River except Florida and Mississippi; but favorable conditions in these States were more than offset by declines in prospects in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In North Carolina, insect and disease damage have been lighter than usual, and total production is expected to be larger than indicated earlier in the season. In Georgia, a large pecan crop is in

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prospect. Rainfall has been abundant in most pecan-producing areas of that State. Prospects are especially favorable in the Albany area. Above-average crops are indicated in Alabama and Arkansas. In Oklahoma, prospective production is the largest on record. Growing conditions have been unusually favorable in the important pecan-producing areas of that State.

In Mississippi, pecan prospects declined during August. During late July and during August, severe "shedding" occurred, due largely to an early summer drought; and insect, scab, and scale damage have been unusually severe throughout the important pecan-producing areas of southern Mississippi, with damage to improved varieties considerably more serious than to the seedling types. Prospects declined in Louisiana and Texas during August.

POTATOES: Based on reported harvesting returns and condition reports as of September 1, the United States 1941 potato crop is estimated at 373,853,000 bushels -- larger than the August 1 report by 4 million bushels. The crop is 6 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 397,722,000 bushels, but is 1 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 370,045,000 bushels. For the 30 late States, potato production is estimated at 294,056,000 bushels compared with 312,820,000 in 1940 and the 10-year average production of 298,027,000.

Improved growing conditions during August in important potato areas of New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Colorado, Oregon, and California were largely responsible for the increased prospect.

Weather conditions during August were moderately favorable in New England for the development of the potato crop, although these varied quite widely as between States and localities. In Aroostook County, Maine, wet weather has favored the development of late blight in the central part of the county but has benefitted the crop in the southern part where conditions were previously too dry for satisfactory growth. The New York crop shows relatively little blight and August weather was rather favorable. Pennsylvania had hot dry weather the first half of August that did some damage but rains and cooler weather the latter part of the month were beneficial to a large part of the acreage.

In the 5 surplus Central States, the net change in production prospects during August was small despite the hot, dry weather that prevailed over much of the area. Declines in yield prospects in Wisconsin and South Dakota were offset by some improvement in the North Dakota crop which was benefitted by frequent showers the latter part of August. On September 1 vines on the late acreage were still green in both North Dakota and Minnesota.

In the 10 Western surplus producing States the September 1 estimate is 2 percent larger than the August 1 indicated production. Growing conditions in most States of this region continued to be favorable for the development of the tubers and moderate increases in prospective yields were indicated in Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and California. Harvesting of early potatoes in Colorado is well advanced. On the late crop in this State high yields are again in prospect this year and the potatoes are expected to be of good shipping and keeping quality. In Idaho, the season has been unusually wet and tubers are fairly small for this season of the year. Vines made good top growth during August. Since many fields were planted fairly late, the final outturn of the crop is more dependent than usual on favorable weather conditions for the maturing and sizing of the tubers. In Washington, weather conditions during

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the first three weeks of August were fairly favorable for the growth of late potatoes, but rains during late August retarded harvesting of earlier plantings and started "second growth." Oregon prospects point to somewhat better yields than last year in the non-irrigated areas of the Wasco part of the State and in the Malheur District of eastern Oregon. In the principal late producing areas of Des Chutes and Klamath, prospective yields are reported to be about average but below those of last year. In California, commercial late potatoes have made favorable progress and most sections are starting to dig excellent crops.

SWEETPOTATOES: Indicated production of sweetpotatoes is 73,949,000 bushels which is 19 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 61,998,000 bushels and 1 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73,808,000 bushels. Growing conditions for the most part, have been rather favorable this season and indicated yields are average or better in all States except New Jersey and South Carolina.

In New Jersey, weather conditions were varied in August - in some places the crop suffered from dry weather and in others excessive rains reduced yields. Dry weather in August damaged the commercial crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, although parts of Accomac County, Virginia, had moderate to ample rains.

Hot, dry weather caused some reduction in prospective yields in Kentucky, North Carolina, in the central and northern parts of Georgia and in Missouri. The crop improved during August in South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma and California.

Carlot shipments through August 30 this season totalled 816 cars compared with 443 cars last season through August 31. The bulk of carlot shipments the last week in August originated in the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, in Louisiana and Tennessee.

SUGARBEETS: During August the yield prospects for sugarbeets improved or remained unchanged in all of the major sugarbeet States except Wyoming, and as a consequence a crop of 9,868,000 tons was indicated September 1 compared with 9,750,000 tons a month earlier. Last year 12,192,000 tons of beets were harvested but this was an all time high production. With that exception this year's indicated production would be exceeded only by the sugarbeet crops of 1933, 1938, and 1939. If the September 1 prospective yield of 13.0 tons per acre materializes it will be only three-tenths of a ton per acre below last season's record high yield of 13.3 tons, and would be the second highest yield of record.

Sugarbeet yield prospects improved during the past month in Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, and Utah, remained unchanged in Ohio, Michigan, Idaho, California and in the minor or "other" States, but declined about a half ton per acre in Wyoming.

Weather conditions in Utah this season have been ideal for sugarbeets. A good stand, abundant rainfall, adequate irrigation water, cool nights and warm days, and minimum curly leaf disease are factors which have combined to produce an excellent crop. The California sugarbeet crop was planted late and during the early growth there were more wet weather diseases, wireworms, and weeds than usual. However, more recent growing conditions have been rather satisfactory and the crop is progressing favorably. Earliest fields were maturing the latter part of August, but late planted fields were still very green. Some harvesting began around September 1.

In Colorado irrigation water has been ample and on the whole, beets have been well tended. Stands are probably better than usual this year and it is likely that damage to beets from hail, webworms and leaf spot is less than is usually the case. Idaho sugarbeets prospects improved during August in all districts except in the South Central part of State where the heaviest white fly infestation on record has resulted in some rather serious curly top damage. The condition of Montana sugarbeets improved during the month, especially in some late planted fields where progress formerly was lagging behind normal.

Early rains in Nebraska were very beneficial to beets and irrigation water has been adequate with the result that an average or better than average crop is anticipated for this season. In Ohio dry weather during July and first part of August retarded the development of beets but rains during the latter half of August will add some tonnage to the crop.

Weather conditions in Michigan have been rather unfavorable but roots sampled were of average weight and the sugar content unusually high for this stage of the season.

SUGARCANE: The production of sugarcane for sugar in the mainland cane sugar area comprising Louisiana and Florida is estimated at 5,444,000 short tons for the 1941-1942 season, based on September 1 growing conditions. Production in the 1940-41 season amounted to 3,881,000 tons.

Louisiana: Some improvement is noticeable here and there in the cane crop in the Louisiana sugarcane belt, but on the whole the condition of the crop leaves much to be desired. Many poor stands are to be seen, particularly in the stubble fields, and much of the cane is undersized for this time of the year. Poor crop conditions are to be laid chiefly to lack of suitable growing weather when it was mostly needed.

The crop seems not able to retrieve itself from the damaging results of the persistent subnormal temperatures of the spring months, and the subsequent drought followed by deluges which caused the cane fields on the poorly drained lands to become grassy and weedy, rendering cultivation difficult to impossible.

The condition of the crop on September 1 indicates a yield of about 18 tons to the acre. If this yield materializes production for sugar this coming fall will be about 4,320,000 tons of cane. The 10-year average production is 3,842,000 tons. Production of cane for sugar in 1940-41 amounted to 2,925,000 tons, and was the smallest tonnage to pass through the mills since 1933.

Florida: A crop of 1,124,000 tons of cane is in prospect in Florida for sugarmaking next fall and winter, if the yields obtained are as good as average. Such a production would be 18 percent more tonnage than was harvested the preceding season, and about 57 percent above the tonnage that was milled in the 1939-40 season.

The condition of the cane crop in the Everglades region is reported to be unusually good, and probably as much as a month advanced in growth.

DRY FIELD PEAS: A record production of dry field peas is indicated for 1941--7,817,000 bushels--compared with 5,812,000 last year and an average annual production of 4,371,000 bushels. Six of the seven principal producing States report larger crops this year than in 1940. Two States, Washington and Idaho, with record or near-record acreage and yields, are expected to produce about 81 percent of the total commercial crop.

In Idaho and Washington, dry field pea crops made unusually heavy vine growth under favorable soil and weather conditions. The set of pods was heavy. By the time the crop reached maturity, heavy weed growth in many fields made harvesting with combines very difficult, so crops were often mowed in swaths, left for further drying, and threshed from the swaths when combines were brought into the fields. Vine growth made threshing difficult this year and loss of peas was heavier than usual, many failing to pass through the screens because of the bulky stalk and foliage. Frequent rains slowed up harvesting during August, and there was some damage by shattering. More than usual discoloration was evident in late harvested crops. In Oregon, vine growth was also heavy. The great expansion in harvested acreage in that State this year was caused chiefly by the inability of canners to harvest the sweet varieties in time for usual canning purposes. The crop therefore matured, dried, and was harvested as dry seed peas. Excellent yields are indicated in Montana due to favorable weather conditions. Colorado, Michigan, and Wisconsin grow dry field peas chiefly for livestock or seed, the peas often being grown in fields with other grains.

Most of the production in the Pacific Northwest States is of the Alaska variety which is the leading split pea and is also an important canning pea variety of the United States. Alaska dried peas are used primarily for direct human consumption (split peas for soups, etc.), for canning, for seed, and as livestock feed. Other dry peas produced in this area are sweet varieties, used chiefly for seed, and yellow varieties, used for human consumption and as livestock feed.

HAY: A hay crop of more than 96 million tons is indicated by September 1 reports.

This is practically the same as was expected a month ago and is the second largest crop since 1916. More than 95 million tons were harvested in 1940, 85 million tons in 1939, and the 10-year (1930-39) average crop was only 79 million tons. Wild hay made a good crop in most of the important States and late cuttings of tame hay have generally yielded heavier than usual. There has been some difficulty in curing hay in the West and South because of frequent rains and there will probably be considerable rather low quality hay where showers were most frequent. The combined crop of tame and wild hay is larger than last year and also larger than the 10-year average in nearly all States west of the Mississippi River and South of Kentucky and Virginia, but is short in New York, New England and Pennsylvania.

The clover-timothy hay crop made good yields per acre in the important North Central States and in the West but turned out less than average in most of the East from Mainesouthward to Virginia. In these Eastern States the first cuttings were very short because of the unusually dry spring but second cuttings were better than usual. The indicated total production of clover-timothy hay is 25,678,000 tons which is 3,609,000 tons less than the 1940 crop but 1,898,000 tons more than the 1939 crop. Production of clover-timothy is near or above the 10-year average in most of the important States west of the Alleghany Mountains except in Michigan and Oregon and in Missouri and Tennessee where it has been partly replaced by lespedeza. Production is very low in parts of New York and adjacent States which depend largely on this kind of hay.

Indicated production of alfalfa hay is 33,094,000 tons, which would be 2,516,000 tons more than the 1940 crop and 6,206,000 tons more than the 1939 crop. Part of the large increase over the 1939 crop is accounted for by a 13 percent increase in acreage cut for hay and part by an 8 percent increase in yield per acre. Alfalfa hay yields are generally above average west of the Appalachians except in Michigan and Mississippi. Indicated 1941 production is above average in all important States except South Dakota and Nebraska. However, frequent rains have interfered with proper curing in many Western States and there is more than usual complaint of damage and lowered quality from this cause.

Indicated production of all tame hay is 85,300,000 tons which would be 1,012,000 tons less than in 1940 but 9,201,000 tons more than in 1939. The indicated production of wild hay is 10,965,000 tons which is 2,121,000 tons more than in 1940 and 1,940,000 tons more than in 1939.

PASTURES: On September 1 the condition of farm pastures in the United States was 75 percent of normal, the second highest for the date since 1928, and nearly as high as the September 1 average for periods prior to recent droughts. In the West and South, pastures were unusually good. In other areas conditions were spotted with scattered areas of very poor pastures centering in southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, northern Missouri, western Wisconsin, northern Indiana, and several sections of Michigan. However, late August and early September rains in most of the affected areas have materially improved prospects for fall pastures.

In much of the North Central part of the country the dry hot weather in August caused sharp deterioration of pastures. September 1 condition figures in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska were all down 10 points or more from a month previous. Pastures were much poorer than on September 1 last year in some important dairy manufacturing States, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, but were better than a year ago in the eastern Corn Belt and in Kansas and Nebraska.

In the east coast sections of New England grazing conditions continued poor through August, and in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, pastures on September 1 averaged well below the condition prevailing at that time last year. In northern New York pastures on September 1 were still short in spite of some improvement resulting from late August rains and were furnishing much less feed than usual. In the Southeast, pastures continued in above average condition on September 1 although considerable decline from August 1 was apparent in Seaboard States from Delaware through North Carolina. In all South Central States except Kentucky grazing conditions were well maintained during August and on September 1 pasture condition was above the 1930-39 average for the date. In Oklahoma and Texas pastures were the best for the date in more than a dozen years, and more than 30 points higher than the 1930-39 average which includes several years of severe drought.

In the Western States pastures and ranges were furnishing unusually good grazing for livestock in nearly all sections. The condition of farm pastures on Sept. 1 was 85 percent of normal or above in 8 of the 11 Western States, and for the group averaged the best in more than a dozen years. Recent rains in the northern Pacific Coast States have benefited pastures that were somewhat dry, although

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better than at this time last year. Western ranges have an ample supply of cured feed in reserve for fall and winter grazing and were reported in the best September 1 condition since 1927.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per cow declined somewhat less than usual during August and on September 1 again established a new high record for the date. A relatively high level of milk flow was apparent in all parts of the country, with production per cow at least 9 percent above the September 1, 1930-39 average in each of the six major groups of States. In comparison with a year ago production per cow was up about 2 percent, and there were some 3 percent more milk cows on farms, so total milk production on September 1 appears to have been about 5 percent higher than on the same date in 1940. In relation to population this production was the highest for September 1 in the 17 years for which records are available.

Milk production this summer has been encouraged by a favorable feed situation. Pastures have been among the best of recent years and furnished milk cows in most sections with more than the usual amounts of green feed. Farmers have also been supplementing pasture feed with liberal amounts of grain in response to unusually favorable price relationships between dairy products and feed grains. Likewise, there has been but little hesitancy in supplying green feed or hay to milk cows in the areas where drought has reduced the amount of pasturage available. In addition to maintaining present production at record levels, this liberal feeding of milk cows may also be laying a foundation for unusually heavy production this fall and winter.

In a number of the more important dairy States, including New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, and Oregon, September 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was the highest recorded for the date in 17 years for which data are available. These States, together with Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa, where production per cow approached previous highs, produce nearly three-fourths of the Nation's manufactured dairy products. In some less important milk producing States, including Arkansas and the Carolinas, production per cow was also record high.

The percentage of milk cows in production in the early part of 1941 was close to record for that time of the year but in recent months it has showed a tendency to drop off somewhat earlier than usual. On September 1 the percentage of milk cows reported milked was below that for the date in recent years with the decrease most apparent in Central and Southern States. While this condition may reflect in part the influence of more beef and dual purpose cows in the herds being milked, it also suggests that more than the usual number of milk cows now dry may be in prospect to freshen this fall.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow on September 1 averaged 14.68 pounds, compared with 14.39 pounds on that date a year ago and a 1930-39 average of 13.13 pounds. In herds kept by crop correspondents 73.7 percent of the milk cows were reported being milked, somewhat more than the September 1 average of 72.9 percent for the 1930-39 period, but less than on that date in any of the past 4 years.

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EGG PRODUCTION: The rate of egg production per hen continues at a record high level and on September 1 exceeded the previous record September high of last year by 3 percent. The reported production of 37.7 eggs per 100 layers compares with 36.6 eggs last September and with the 10-year (1930-39) average of 33.3 eggs. The aggregate of the reported layings for the first of each month this year, from January to September, was also a record high, being 399 eggs per 100 layers compared with 378 last year and with 360 the 10-year average. More eggs will be produced this year than ever before in this country.

The highest August egg prices since 1929, with lower feed prices, together with the Government drive to increase egg production have stimulated liberal and better balanced feeding, better management, and the production of better chicks.

New record high levels of September 1 egg production per layer were reached in all parts of the country except the Far Western States. Last year's high levels were exceeded by from 1 to 6 percent in all areas. The aggregate of the first of the month layings this year also reached new high levels in all parts of the country. The 10-year average September rate of lay was exceeded by from 4 to 20 percent this year in all areas.

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C O R N, A L L

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.6	39.0	39.0	483	507	468
N.H.	41.2	40.0	41.0	621	600	615
Vt.	40.0	37.0	41.0	2,942	2,627	2,952
Mass.	41.1	41.0	44.0	1,582	1,558	1,672
R.I.	39.7	41.0	42.0	358	369	378
Conn.	38.5	40.0	41.0	1,983	1,960	2,009
N.Y.	34.2	31.0	36.0	22,403	21,452	24,156
N.J.	38.4	39.0	42.0	7,363	7,371	7,686
Pa.	40.2	40.0	42.0	53,662	53,640	54,642
Ohio	38.8	37.5	47.0	139,956	120,750	152,844
Ind.	36.2	37.0	43.0	160,373	145,669	169,291
Ill.	36.2	44.0	50.0	321,945	332,244	381,350
Mich.	30.9	32.0	31.0	47,868	49,856	46,841
Wis.	32.4	41.5	37.0	74,644	93,582	82,584
Minn.	30.6	39.5	40.0	143,410	172,457	179,880
Iowa	37.2	51.0	47.5	399,184	460,581	433,248
Mo.	20.6	30.0	27.0	107,141	119,280	106,272
N.Dak.	14.0	24.0	21.0	16,368	24,480	23,982
S.Dak.	11.2	18.0	15.0	41,768	50,112	41,760
Nebr.	14.6	17.0	19.5	133,822	106,913	126,360
Kans.	12.2	15.5	23.5	59,550	41,028	55,366
Del.	27.7	28.0	30.0	3,964	3,948	4,110
Md.	31.6	35.0	36.0	16,173	17,535	16,596
Va.	22.2	26.5	24.5	32,418	36,490	32,389
W.Va.	24.7	27.0	28.0	12,610	12,852	12,404
N.C.	18.3	18.5	20.0	43,507	44,733	47,400
S.C.	13.5	14.0	13.5	22,831	24,304	22,964
Ga.	9.7	11.0	11.0	40,904	46,849	44,979
Fla.	8.9	11.0	9.0	6,775	9,031	7,533
Ky.	22.4	25.0	26.0	64,557	70,400	73,216
Tenn.	21.2	25.0	25.0	60,618	69,175	67,800
Ala.	12.4	12.5	15.0	40,973	43,450	50,580
Miss.	14.5	14.0	17.5	38,537	40,544	49,158
Ark.	14.4	21.0	19.0	30,567	42,903	38,817
La.	14.4	16.0	15.5	21,360	24,128	22,909
Okla.	13.1	21.5	17.5	31,131	40,356	31,202
Tex.	15.4	19.5	16.0	75,964	90,324	74,112
Mont.	9.9	16.0	18.0	1,396	2,544	3,060
Idaho	35.2	38.0	38.0	1,239	1,292	1,482
Wyo.	10.0	10.0	17.0	2,068	1,930	3,111
Colo.	10.0	12.0	17.0	13,419	10,656	15,555
N.Mex.	13.3	13.5	17.5	2,677	2,376	3,325
Ariz.	15.2	14.5	16.5	482	362	478
Utah	24.0	28.0	29.0	469	616	638
Nev.	26.7	30.0	30.0	56	120	150
Wash.	34.4	39.5	40.0	1,141	1,146	1,200
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	32.0	1,872	1,860	1,920
Calif.	32.8	35.0	36.0	2,317	2,240	2,520
U.S.	23.5	28.3	29.4	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,523,964

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DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1941	1930-39	1941	1941	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	13.2	16.0	16.0	1,407	1,424	1,280
N. Dak.	9.2	11.0	17.0	20,600	27,082	35,989
S. Dak.	8.0	11.0	13.5	5,591	6,270	5,980
3 States	9.3	11.1	16.4	27,598	34,776	43,249

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)

Maine	20.2	22.0	19.0	101	88	76
N. Y.	17.0	18.5	17.5	134	92	88
Pa.	17.9	19.5	18.5	202	195	185
Ohio	17.0	20.0	24.0	158	40	24
Ind.	15.2	19.5	20.0	169	117	120
Ill.	16.1	25.0	21.0	1,038	600	578
Mich.	15.6	17.5	17.5	294	210	210
Wis.	16.1	20.5	18.0	1,164	943	810
Minn.	12.7	19.5	14.0	18,157	26,637	18,172
Iowa	13.3	21.0	12.0	465	441	600
Mo.	12.0	17.0	--	90	17	--
N. Dak.	7.6	12.0	17.0	43,139	69,972	106,063
S. Dak.	7.3	9.3	12.0	14,091	18,851	27,000
Nebr.	8.0	7.5	13.5	2,027	1,125	1,728
Kans.	7.2	8.0	10.5	122	200	242
Mont.	9.3	13.5	17.5	24,483	36,950	42,630
Idaho	25.8	29.0	31.5	10,760	8,207	9,922
Wyo.	11.2	12.0	17.5	1,327	1,320	1,345
Colo.	12.8	13.5	17.0	3,704	3,672	3,655
N. Mex.	12.9	13.5	15.5	326	310	465
Utah	27.7	29.0	30.0	2,089	1,885	1,950
Nev.	24.2	25.0	26.5	319	375	344
Wash.	17.1	16.5	23.0	19,815	15,824	9,936
Oreg.	20.6	19.5	22.5	6,312	4,700	3,105
U. S.	10.7	13.5	16.6	150,492	192,771	229,348

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(winter & spring)	
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Av. 1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507
1940	315,077	219,557	161,357	35,799	84,908	816,698
1941 2/	390,575	226,151	203,174	44,493	93,170	957,563

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1941.

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CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

C O A T S

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	36.8	40.0	36.0	4,320	4,520	4,068
N.H.	37.2	40.0	37.0	282	280	259
Vt.	31.3	32.0	32.0	1,866	1,760	1,792
Mass.	33.0	34.0	34.0	182	238	238
R.I.	31.7	30.0	32.0	63	60	64
Conn.	28.8	30.0	31.0	190	210	217
N.Y.	28.8	36.5	29.0	23,817	29,966	24,766
N.J.	29.6	33.0	32.0	1,378	1,419	1,440
Pa.	28.4	35.0	35.5	26,405	31,080	32,163
Ohio	30.7	44.0	43.5	42,814	44,880	48,981
Ind.	26.0	45.0	41.0	41,123	49,950	55,063
Ill.	30.2	48.0	42.0	115,090	152,496	144,102
Mich.	29.8	47.0	32.0	39,026	60,489	41,600
Wis.	30.8	43.0	32.5	75,456	96,793	73,905
Minn.	31.2	42.5	26.5	133,528	180,795	116,123
Iowa	31.4	40.0	32.0	185,271	206,640	178,240
Mo.	21.5	27.0	23.0	36,989	48,600	47,610
N.Dak.	18.6	21.0	31.0	28,342	33,432	49,662
S.Dak.	21.3	27.5	24.0	37,372	53,240	51,072
Nebr.	20.3	24.0	29.5	42,750	35,760	54,074
Kans.	21.8	28.0	21.5	32,525	43,596	35,152
Del.	30.2	29.0	31.0	94	87	124
Md.	28.4	32.0	32.0	1,325	1,120	1,248
Va.	19.6	23.0	23.0	2,116	1,932	2,415
W.Va.	19.6	21.5	22.0	1,931	1,462	1,562
N.C.	19.6	24.0	25.0	4,460	5,952	6,500
S.C.	21.4	22.0	22.5	9,238	10,890	11,700
Ga.	19.2	19.5	20.5	7,173	8,638	9,799
Fla.	14.7	14.0	15.5	115	126	155
Ky.	16.3	20.0	21.0	1,733	1,400	1,722
Tenn.	16.2	22.0	23.0	1,603	1,760	2,346
Ala.	19.2	20.0	25.0	2,219	3,000	4,875
Miss.	23.5	32.0	36.0	1,235	3,776	5,724
Ark.	19.4	22.0	20.5	2,784	3,058	3,075
La.	25.0	32.0	30.0	942	1,984	2,130
Okla.	20.1	23.0	18.5	26,083	32,269	24,920
Tex.	23.8	27.0	25.0	34,980	37,125	36,100
Mont.	23.0	28.5	36.0	5,907	9,034	11,196
Idaho	35.9	37.0	41.0	4,967	5,106	5,494
Wyo.	24.4	26.5	37.0	2,587	2,915	4,662
Colo.	27.8	30.0	32.0	4,292	4,530	5,408
N.Mex.	23.4	22.5	27.0	568	652	918
Ariz.	26.7	27.0	29.0	293	297	377
Utah	35.8	37.0	41.0	1,234	1,073	1,353
Nev.	35.3	40.0	41.0	130	280	287
Wash.	48.2	39.0	51.0	8,208	8,658	11,322
Oreg.	31.3	25.0	31.5	8,944	7,950	10,426
Calif.	27.3	29.0	26.0	3,192	4,350	3,328
U.S.	27.3	35.5	30.3	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,129,757

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

B A R L E Y

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average :	Indicated:		Average :	Indicated	
	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.2	30.0	29.0	120	120	116
Vt.	27.2	30.0	27.0	109	150	135
N.Y.	24.6	29.0	24.0	3,854	3,799	2,664
N.J.	28.0	28.0	28.0	43	196	196
Pa.	26.8	26.0	27.0	1,889	4,030	3,969
Ohio	23.4	30.0	30.0	1,194	1,650	1,980
Ind.	20.2	29.0	30.0	634	1,450	2,100
Ill.	24.7	36.5	32.0	5,195	4,928	5,440
Mich.	25.4	33.5	29.0	4,959	5,796	5,510
Wis.	27.2	37.5	30.5	21,516	24,525	16,958
Minn.	22.0	29.5	26.0	43,822	57,348	44,980
Iowa	23.7	31.5	27.0	11,826	14,553	8,478
Mo.	18.3	23.0	20.0	1,222	4,094	3,280
N.Dak.	14.4	16.0	24.0	24,493	28,064	39,984
S.Dak.	15.3	18.5	22.0	23,543	30,821	39,226
Nebr.	16.5	16.0	25.5	12,760	22,544	49,954
Kans.	13.2	16.0	20.0	5,478	18,176	27,260
Md.	29.6	27.5	27.0	1,091	2,172	2,214
Va.	25.3	27.0	24.0	1,132	2,376	2,064
W.Va.	24.8	23.5	23.0	137	306	276
N.C.	18.3	22.0	22.0	253	308	440
Ky.	22.3	25.0	26.0	510	1,825	2,652
Tenn.	17.5	20.0	20.0	546	1,320	1,380
Okla.	15.2	17.0	18.0	2,091	5,780	7,218
Tex.	15.6	17.0	27.0	2,366	3,825	7,884
Mont.	19.8	23.0	28.0	2,717	4,692	5,824
Idaho	34.2	35.0	39.0	4,375	5,950	7,098
Wyo.	21.6	24.5	34.0	1,476	1,838	2,822
Colo.	19.1	20.5	25.0	7,797	9,368	14,625
N.Mex.	20.9	22.0	27.0	163	264	405
Ariz.	30.9	32.0	32.0	755	1,184	1,408
Utah	37.5	37.0	42.0	1,818	2,812	3,696
Nev.	37.3	36.0	40.0	292	540	720
Wash.	31.8	29.0	38.0	1,941	3,915	5,320
Oreg.	28.9	25.0	31.5	3,087	5,000	6,048
Calif.	26.4	28.0	24.0	29,764	33,516	25,272
U.S.	20.6	23.1	25.0	224,970	309,235	349,596

R I C E

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average :	Indicated:		Average :	Indicated	
	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.5	51.0	52.0	8,368	9,741	11,128
La.	40.7	40.0	42.0	18,545	18,040	21,588
Tex.	51.7	55.0	56.0	10,585	16,005	17,920
Calif.	69.6	76.0	72.0	8,176	8,968	9,936
U.S.	48.4	50.2	51.1	45,673	52,754	60,572

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CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1941	1941	1930-39	1941	1941
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	17.0	15.0	16.0	192	120	144
Vt.	20.5	17.0	21.0	41	34	42
N. Y.	17.2	16.5	17.0	2,515	2,194	1,989
N. J.	19.6	21.0	22.0	22	42	44
Pa.	17.6	17.5	18.5	2,461	2,118	2,128
Ohio	16.6	18.0	17.0	330	288	187
Ind.	13.7	13.5	13.0	205	94	52
Ill.	14.6	16.0	16.0	96	16	16
Mich.	12.1	15.5	12.0	230	310	192
Wis.	11.1	13.5	12.5	165	162	183
Minn.	9.4	11.0	13.0	193	242	260
Iowa	12.6	15.0	12.0	69	45	24
Mo.	10.1	10.0	10.0	10	10	10
N. Dak.	6.1	11.0	12.0	40	11	24
S. Dak.	6.8	10.0	9.5	29	10	10
Del.	10.8	13.0	12.0	11	13	12
Md.	19.2	19.0	20.0	109	95	80
Va.	12.8	13.0	13.0	174	195	169
W. Va.	16.9	17.5	18.0	319	245	234
N. C.	14.1	14.0	16.0	56	56	64
Ky.	9.8	12.0	15.0	20	24	30
Tenn.	12.0	13.0	13.0	24	26	26
U. S.	16.0	16.2	16.6	7,315	6,350	5,925

FLAXSEED

Ill.	--	15.0	14.0	--	90	252
Mich.	8.7	9.0	12.0	64	72	72
Wis.	10.7	13.0	12.0	62	247	180
Minn.	8.3	10.5	10.5	5,902	16,695	14,858
Iowa	9.2	14.0	13.0	235	2,520	3,042
Mo.	4.4	6.0	6.5	14	18	26
N. Dak.	4.3	6.0	7.0	2,895	3,888	5,215
S. Dak.	4.5	6.5	9.0	774	1,904	2,187
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	10.0	8.0	25	20	40
Kans.	6.1	9.0	8.0	341	1,314	1,088
Okla.	--	7.0	7.0	--	119	140
Tex.	--	6.0	6.5	--	174	104
Mont.	3.7	7.5	7.5	416	990	1,125
Idaho	--	8.0	10.0	--	40	50
Ariz.	--	18.5	21.0	--	240	315
Wash.	--	9.5	12.0	--	48	12
Oreg.	--	6.0	13.0	--	24	26
Calif.	1/ 17.1	21.0	16.0	1/ 745	2,814	3,168
U. S.	6.4	9.7	9.9	11,269	31,217	31,900

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	11.9	18.0	16.0	2,530	4,320	3,072
S. Dak.	--	8.0	9.5	--	3,544	4,208
Nebr.	10.2	10.5	13.5	1,733	7,728	5,360
Kans.	9.2	12.5	18.0	11,968	27,638	27,468
Ark.	9.4	12.5	11.5	679	850	644
Okla.	8.4	11.0	13.0	12,015	17,160	17,238
Tex.	12.5	13.0	20.0	44,854	46,397	70,660
Colo.	7.9	10.0	13.0	2,064	5,000	5,915
N. Mex.	10.2	9.0	22.0	3,396	3,150	8,470
Ariz.	27.6	27.5	30.0	990	880	1,560
Calif.	29.0	32.0	33.0	3,318	4,704	6,072
U. S.	11.0	12.3	17.6	84,253	121,371	150,667

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TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Me.	0.87	0.87	0.80	857	877	805
N.H.	1.01	1.10	.93	380	427	364
Vt.	1.16	1.19	1.05	1,082	1,113	979
Mass.	1.33	1.46	1.35	494	586	502
R.I.	1.23	1.27	1.20	50	56	52
Conn.	1.31	1.39	1.35	414	484	475
N.Y.	1.20	1.39	1.00	4,836	5,554	4,028
N.J.	1.51	1.68	1.53	335	367	340
Pa.	1.18	1.35	1.17	2,911	3,238	2,834
Ohio	1.14	1.45	1.25	2,987	4,241	3,578
Ind.	1.15	1.30	1.30	2,170	2,828	2,677
Ill.	1.23	1.33	1.35	3,345	4,515	4,058
Mich.	1.20	1.51	1.27	3,092	4,064	3,409
Wis.	1.39	1.81	1.72	4,629	7,416	7,258
Minn.	1.34	1.52	1.70	3,645	4,702	5,510
Iowa	1.34	1.50	1.45	4,195	6,572	6,287
Mo.	.89	1.08	1.00	2,403	3,524	3,416
N.Dak.	.91	1.14	1.40	1,083	1,109	1,494
S.Dak.	.82	.98	1.10	801	765	842
Nebr.	1.32	1.33	1.60	1,947	1,366	1,941
Kans.	1.32	1.57	1.80	1,361	1,580	2,000
Del.	1.31	1.35	1.34	84	101	102
Md.	1.20	1.30	1.12	457	550	478
Va.	.94	1.15	.90	924	1,252	984
W.Va.	.96	1.15	1.10	642	833	812
N.C.	.81	.85	.86	744	975	998
S.C.	.74	.74	.78	398	539	613
Ga.	.54	.57	.59	480	648	716
Fla.	.54	.56	.55	50	59	61
Ky.	1.02	1.14	1.10	1,342	1,629	1,591
Tenn.	.91	.96	.97	1,405	1,579	1,587
Ala.	.72	.71	.80	521	603	716
Miss.	1.17	1.28	1.25	778	1,223	1,395
Ark.	1.00	1.14	1.06	792	1,193	1,208
La.	1.18	1.24	1.25	317	438	462
Okla.	1.23	1.45	1.50	674	983	1,044
Tex.	.96	1.13	1.10	793	1,341	1,269
Mont.	1.20	1.48	1.60	1,739	1,836	1,974
Idaho	2.13	2.30	2.40	2,231	2,287	2,443
Wyo.	1.17	1.24	1.45	878	927	1,131
Colo.	1.54	1.63	1.85	1,728	1,684	1,917
N.Mex.	1.99	2.08	2.20	262	303	337
Ariz.	2.56	2.04	2.73	516	445	639
Utah	1.98	2.07	2.35	1,024	1,062	1,231
Nev.	1.90	2.04	2.10	355	382	391
Wash.	1.80	1.86	2.05	1,680	1,864	2,093
Oreg.	1.75	1.86	2.00	1,536	1,532	1,614
Calif.	2.64	2.98	2.80	4,276	4,657	4,645
U.S.	1.24	1.40	1.37	69,650	86,312	85,300

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.52	1.35	1.30	9	8	8
N. H.	1.94	2.10	1.65	6	8	7
Vt.	2.19	2.10	1.80	25	29	25
Mass.	2.27	2.30	2.20	15	18	20
R. I.	2.30	2.35	2.35	2	2	2
Conn.	2.78	2.80	2.80	37	48	50
N. Y.	1.86	1.95	1.70	513	655	600
N. J.	2.16	2.25	2.10	89	119	107
Pa.	1.87	1.90	1.75	322	433	418
Ohio	1.83	2.10	1.90	719	1,073	1,049
Ind.	1.69	1.75	1.75	578	805	886
Ill.	2.05	2.20	2.25	767	1,111	1,307
Mich.	1.52	1.75	1.50	1,422	2,002	1,802
Wis.	1.88	2.45	2.15	1,459	2,928	2,825
Minn.	1.73	1.95	2.15	1,659	2,410	2,791
Iowa	2.02	2.40	2.30	1,504	2,362	2,829
Mo.	1.94	2.40	2.20	357	562	638
N. Dak.	1.02	1.35	1.60	185	153	198
S. Dak.	.91	1.10	1.15	431	244	270
Nebr.	1.45	1.45	1.75	1,533	916	1,326
Kans.	1.50	1.90	2.15	972	950	1,398
Del.	2.35	2.50	2.50	14	12	12
Md.	1.94	1.95	1.90	61	70	65
Va.	1.70	2.30	1.75	95	150	108
W. Va.	1.78	2.00	1.90	34	64	66
N. C.	1.78	1.85	1.70	12	17	14
S. C.	1.67	1.85	1.85	3	6	6
Ga.	1.74	1.80	1.90	9	11	11
Ky.	1.56	1.70	1.60	217	306	302
Tenn.	1.59	1.85	1.70	70	142	144
Ala.	1.38	1.40	1.45	5	4	4
Miss.	2.18	2.15	2.15	105	150	150
Ark.	1.84	2.00	1.85	125	160	159
La.	2.06	2.00	2.10	38	46	50
Okla.	1.70	2.10	2.15	407	561	660
Tex.	2.26	2.35	2.40	167	306	312
Mont.	1.58	1.70	1.90	1,061	1,148	1,282
Idaho	2.42	2.60	2.70	1,886	1,950	2,084
Wyo.	1.47	1.60	1.65	545	598	667
Colo.	1.87	2.00	2.15	1,265	1,256	1,378
N. Mex.	2.37	2.50	2.55	211	245	270
Ariz.	2.88	2.25	3.10	446	364	512
Utah	2.04	2.15	2.45	962	989	1,139
Nev.	2.15	2.30	2.35	296	320	324
Wash.	2.51	2.50	2.65	593	783	893
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.65	640	686	713
Calif.	4.09	4.30	4.20	3,038	3,393	3,213
U. S.	1.93	2.18	2.17	24,907	30,578	33,094

1/ Included in tame hay.

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1940	Preliminary	Average	1940	Preliminary
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	0.97	1.00	0.90	513	466	419
N. H.	1.14	1.25	1.05	237	265	225
Vt.	1.21	1.25	1.10	838	846	745
Mass.	1.44	1.58	1.30	379	461	380
R. I.	1.34	1.40	1.30	30	32	30
Conn.	1.38	1.43	1.45	236	270	280
N. Y.	1.19	1.40	1.00	3,802	4,161	3,002
N. J.	1.35	1.45	1.35	193	165	157
Pa.	1.14	1.30	1.10	2,438	2,606	2,228
Ohio	1.00	1.35	1.10	1,945	2,607	2,060
Ind.	.96	1.25	1.10	966	1,375	1,101
Ill.	1.08	1.25	1.15	1,251	1,881	1,454
Mich.	1.03	1.35	1.10	1,449	1,725	1,406
Wis.	1.24	1.55	1.55	2,568	3,644	3,827
Minn.	1.22	1.30	1.60	1,073	1,130	1,432
Iowa	1.09	1.20	1.15	1,864	2,527	2,253
Mo.	.77	.90	.85	1,214	1,152	979
N. Dak.	.91	1.15	1.45	21	9	12
S. Dak.	.76	.85	1.10	21	13	16
Nebr.	.94	1.15	1.20	48	15	20
Kans.	.93	1.20	1.25	93	66	69
Del.	1.20	1.35	1.30	48	54	52
Md.	1.12	1.25	1.00	336	386	315
Va.	.98	1.25	.90	446	586	405
W. Va.	.95	1.20	1.10	402	463	433
N. C.	.90	1.00	1.00	58	68	68
Ga.	.95	.90	.80	4	4	3
Ky.	.93	1.15	1.00	354	483	420
Tenn.	.90	1.00	1.00	216	209	199
Ala.	.82	.85	.90	4	4	4
Miss.	1.24	1.20	1.25	6	11	12
Ark.	.88	1.00	1.05	43	40	42
Mont.	1.28	1.60	1.60	294	339	322
Idaho	1.36	1.50	1.55	187	200	202
Wyo.	1.04	1.15	1.45	110	118	149
Colo.	1.32	1.40	1.40	199	214	221
N. Mex.	1.26	1.30	1.45	9	10	12
Utah	1.41	1.60	1.80	29	35	41
Nev.	1.25	1.40	1.60	28	29	34
Wash.	2.08	2.15	2.20	397	421	431
Oreg.	1.56	1.60	1.80	170	125	148
Calif.	1.62	1.80	1.90	58	67	70
U. S.	1.10	1.31	1.17	24,587	29,287	25,678

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

hsj

WILD HAY							PASTURE		
Yield per acre				Production			Condition September 1		
State	Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.	Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Tons			Thousand tons			Percent	
Me.	0.93	1.00	0.85	6	7	6	75	72	65
N.H.	.90	.95	.85	6	8	7	76	75	58
Vt.	.91	.95	.85	8	10	8	78	75	75
Mass.	.92	1.00	.95	7	8	8	73	67	58
R.I.	.86	1.00	.80	1	1	1	72	79	79
Conn.	1.07	1.10	1.05	9	11	10	72	84	84
N.Y.	.89	1.00	.75	41	52	37	65	72	61
N.J.	1.24	1.35	1.50	16	15	16	69	72	78
Pa.	.78	.90	.90	10	12	12	68	74	72
Ohio	.72	.90	.85	3	4	3	66	62	72
Ind.	.87	.90	1.00	7	5	6	63	51	60
Ill.	.80	.90	.85	14	11	13	61	64	70
Mich.	.80	.90	.90	28	16	20	55	86	57
Wis.	.97	1.10	1.05	277	154	147	54	87	60
Minn.	.90	1.05	1.15	1,470	1,453	1,512	54	76	70
Iowa	.97	1.10	1.05	165	151	139	62	92	60
Mo.	.96	1.05	1.10	132	149	148	54	81	60
N.Dak.	.71	.80	1.05	1,104	1,242	1,760	44	74	82
S.Dak.	.52	.55	.65	877	891	1,243	40	60	56
Nebr.	.62	.50	.75	1,565	998	1,677	51	44	65
Kans.	.85	.95	1.20	658	622	724	49	64	84
Del.	1.04	1.10	1.00	1	1	1	72	71	79
Md.	.87	1.00	1.00	3	3	3	67	76	72
Va.	.76	.95	.85	8	10	8	76	97	79
W.Va.	.76	.85	.85	8	9	9	74	79	82
N.C.	.95	1.10	1.20	26	36	36	80	85	83
S.C.	.76	.75	.85	14	16	12	70	72	78
Ga.	.78	.80	.75	15	15	14	73	78	82
Fla.	.66	.70	.70	1	1	1	82	86	85
Ky.	.92	.95	.95	18	24	19	73	60	73
Tenn.	.76	.90	.85	26	36	29	70	78	79
Ala.	.80	.75	.80	33	30	31	75	76	86
Miss.	.99	1.05	1.10	65	80	77	71	81	83
Ark.	.95	1.10	1.15	152	154	158	57	83	79
La.	1.00	1.20	1.30	21	20	21	74	83	84
Okla.	.85	1.05	1.15	423	522	572	48	71	84
Tex.	.90	1.05	1.15	226	273	314	57	71	91
Mont.	.77	.95	1.00	402	503	529	54	74	83
Idaho	.94	.95	1.05	84	86	94	72	72	96
Wyo.	.66	.70	1.00	184	207	320	66	67	95
Colo.	.92	.80	1.20	325	275	442	59	56	94
N.Mex.	.71	.70	.70	17	17	18	65	71	97
Ariz.	.96	1.00	1.20	10	7	8	81	71	92
Utah	1.02	1.00	1.20	64	61	76	67	53	90
Nev.	.99	1.10	1.20	122	152	166	76	89	98
Wash.	1.18	1.15	1.25	35	36	41	64	63	79
Oreg.	.99	1.00	1.15	224	211	230	67	62	84
Calif.	1.09	1.30	1.30	169	239	239	71	82	88
U. S.	.76	.81	.96	9,083	8,844	10,965	61	72	75

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

State	Condition September 1			Condition September 1		
	Average			Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Percent			Percent	
N. Y.	77	78	77	---	---	---
N. J.	83	83	92	79	84	90
Pa.	80	82	86	---	77	82
Ohio	79	69	85	82	72	84
Ind.	79	61	78	77	61	76
Ill.	77	72	86	72	69	71
Mich.	75	81	76	---	---	---
Wis.	76	92	81	---	---	---
Minn.	---	85	85	---	---	---
Iowa	82	91	85	---	---	---
Mo.	69	84	75	67	95	71
Nebr.	---	74	68	---	---	---
Kans.	62	81	83	61	79	84
Del.	82	80	92	80	79	81
Md.	82	82	88	81	81	89
Va.	79	87	83	76	87	77
W. Va.	80	85	90	78	85	87
N. C.	83	86	86	78	79	78
S. C.	73	74	73	71	71	75
Ga.	73	77	78	68	74	77
Fla.	---	---	---	74	73	78
Ky.	78	77	85	76	75	83
Tenn.	75	83	84	72	82	80
Ala.	73	76	85	70	68	83
Miss.	74	82	84	70	69	82
Ark.	68	84	79	64	81	73
La.	79	79	80	69	69	69
Okla.	57	74	82	58	77	78
Tex.	---	76	72	64	80	70
U. S.	77	76	83	69	76	76

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	137	560	640	18.0	15.0	19.0	2,694	8,400	12,160
Ind.	304	814	908	16.6	13.5	17.0	5,317	10,989	15,436
Ill.	944	2,008	2,405	19.1	17.5	22.5	19,082	35,140	54,112
Iowa	214	733	946	16.8	20.5	18.5	3,812	15,026	17,501
Mo.	95	112	192	8.2	10.5	9.5	770	1,176	1,824
N. C.	115	169	190	12.4	13.5	13.0	1,427	2,232	2,470
6 Com-									
mercial	1,809	4,396	5,281	18.3	16.6	19.6	33,112	73,013	103,503
States									
Other									
States	243	565	637	9.9	12.1	11.6	2,394	6,824	7,381
U. S.	2,052	4,961	5,918	16.1	16.1	18.7	35,506	79,837	110,834

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,040	1,350	1,050	149,865	216,000	157,500
N.C.	1,060	1,400	1,130	249,288	371,000	284,760
Tenn.	688	750	750	7,752	6,000	6,000
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,041	1,370	1,093	406,904	593,000	448,260
S.C.	678	775	650	9,041	23,250	13,650
Ga.	652	825	800	327,552	577,500	520,800
Fla.	559	780	700	35,848	73,320	65,800
Ala.	640	735	750	153,488	205,800	210,000
Miss.	519	450	525	14,949	13,500	15,225
Total (S.E. area)	639	788	760	540,878	893,370	825,475
Ark.	487	530	530	9,638	12,130	11,130
La.	426	465	460	5,907	5,580	5,060
Okla.	460	600	575	15,614	51,000	40,825
Tex.	463	560	525	84,433	179,200	168,000
Total (S.W. area)	464	564	532	115,592	247,970	225,015
U.S.	713.6	864.1	786	1,063,374	1,734,340	1,498,750

BEANS, dry edible 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	872	875	880	74	70	70
Vt.	611	600	620	19	12	12
N.Y.	764	700	720	1,101	903	1,116
Mich.	769	760	650	4,137	4,309	4,856
Wis.	390	450	450	19	14	14
Minn.	325	400	420	16	16	17
Nebr.	778	1,140	1,200	116	228	252
Kans.	3/ 375	350	350	22	4	4
Mont.	1,133	1,350	1,325	249	270	278
Idaho	1,301	1,475	1,450	1,511	1,667	1,914
Wyo.	1,056	1,100	1,200	421	605	708
Colo.	351	530	630	1,129	1,760	1,840
N.Mex.	312	340	420	492	656	773
Ariz.	468	450	550	41	63	77
Oreg.	673	480	825	12	5	8
Calif.	1,209	1,468	1,441	3,939	5,492	5,606
U.S.	780.5	875.5	863.0	13,297	16,074	17,545

- 1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

September 1, 1941

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production ^{1/}		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,771	2,080	2,000	7,767	12,480	14,200
Oreg.	937	1,020	900	18,236	19,992	18,360
Calif.	1,528	1,400	1,400	8,781	10,080	10,640
U. S.	1,171	1,297	1,231	34,784	42,552	43,200

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,432	1,612	1,617	8,288	9,835	10,025
Conn.	1,366	1,340	1,481	22,769	23,321	25,915
N.Y.	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100
Pa.	1,241	1,472	1,501	35,383	49,590	54,030
Ohio	915	989	941	31,776	28,376	24,738
Ind.	806	1,039	852	10,076	10,387	9,200
Wis.	1,339	1,480	1,350	28,986	36,260	31,046
Minn.	1,125	1,225	1,150	928	858	805
Mo.	893	1,150	900	5,538	6,210	5,400
Kans.	^{1/} 834	1,050	1,000	^{1/} 306	315	300
Md.	723	840	800	26,901	31,920	31,280
Va.	732	926	804	99,861	100,509	85,097
W.Va.	677	900	800	2,985	2,790	2,240
N.C.	811	1,043	906	529,356	526,505	461,580
S.C.	836	1,015	830	85,656	82,215	70,550
Ga.	831	1,060	763	68,103	76,420	54,990
Fla.	847	965	748	10,915	16,123	12,125
Ky.	792	1,002	896	316,383	338,477	284,240
Tenn.	848	966	898	109,348	109,690	89,842
Ala.	--	830	724	--	415	362
U.S.	832	1,034	912	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,255,865

^{1/} Short-time average.

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CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	Production	
		Average 1930-39	1940			1940	Indicated 1941
FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	692	920	775	67,051	67,160	59,675
North Carolina	11	762	925	850	191,420	180,375	170,850
Total old belt	11	741	924	829	258,470	247,535	230,525
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	834	1,120	950	275,660	274,400	232,750
North Carolina	13	882	1,110	910	56,014	64,360	50,960
South Carolina	13	836	1,015	830	85,656	82,215	70,550
Total South Carolina belt	13	853	1,055	852	141,670	146,595	121,510
Georgia	14	828	1,060	760	67,251	75,260	53,960
Florida	14	786	925	700	8,230	11,748	8,680
Alabama	14	--	850	775	--	255	232
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	823	1,039	751	75,546	87,263	62,872
Total flue-cured	11-14	803	1,027	863	751,348	755,793	647,657
FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	21	765	835	825	20,238	18,704	13,282
Kentucky	22	775	900	875	26,012	18,000	14,000
Tennessee	22	828	900	875	46,655	40,500	27,562
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	809	900	875	72,667	58,500	41,562
Kentucky	23	769	880	825	22,884	20,944	14,932
Tennessee	23	808	900	885	6,032	4,950	3,540
Total Paducah	23	778	884	836	28,916	25,894	18,472
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	850	875	3,677	383	350
Total fire-cured	21-24	796	883	856	125,499	103,481	73,666
AIR-CURED (LIGHT):							
Ohio	31	819	1,000	875	12,306	12,500	10,938
Indiana	31	801	1,050	850	8,939	9,975	8,840
Missouri	31	893	1,150	900	5,533	6,210	5,400
Kansas	31	834	1,050	1,000	1/306	315	300
Virginia	31	1,027	1,210	1,000	9,929	11,495	9,500
West Virginia	31	677	900	800	2,985	2,790	2,240
North Carolina	31	862	1,050	975	6,262	7,350	7,020
Kentucky	31	788	1,040	900	226,420	265,000	229,500
Tennessee	31	867	1,030	910	54,040	59,740	54,600
Alabama	31	--	800	650	--	160	130
Total Burley	31	810	1,042	903	328,605	375,535	328,468
Southern Maryland	32	723	840	800	26,901	31,920	31,280
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	803	1,022	893	355,506	407,455	359,748
AIR-CURED (DARK):							
Indiana	35	836	825	900	1,062	412	360
Kentucky	35	824	900	925	15,428	16,650	12,858
Tennessee	35	802	900	900	2,620	4,500	4,140
Total One Sucker	35	823	898	918	19,110	21,562	17,358
Green River (Ky.)	36	831	875	900	19,962	17,500	12,600
Virginia sun-cured	37	752	875	825	2,642	3,150	2,640
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	824	887	903	41,715	42,212	32,598
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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Indicated 1941
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,240	1,470	1,500	35,021	49,698	53,550
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	984	980	1,000	19,340	15,876	13,900
Georgia	45	992	1,150	1,000	351	460	400
Florida	45	1,022	1,300	950	597	1,300	475
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,007	1,257	972	948	1,760	875
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,137	1,309	1,354	55,365	66,754	68,225
CIGAR-BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,561	1,600	1,700	310	160	170
Connecticut	51	1,552	1,540	1,700	13,064	11,704	13,940
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,552	1,541	1,700	13,373	11,934	14,110
Massachusetts	52	1,540	1,710	1,710	6,891	8,721	8,892
Connecticut	52	1,524	1,640	1,700	4,767	7,052	5,780
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,535	1,678	1,706	11,658	15,773	14,672
New York	53	1,258	1,250	1,400	1,181	1,750	2,100
Pennsylvania	53	1,392	1,640	1,600	362	492	480
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,291	1,319	1,433	1,543	2,242	2,580
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,353	1,480	1,330	17,812	20,138	15,428
Wisconsin	55	1,320	1,480	1,370	11,174	16,132	15,618
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,235	1,150	928	858	805
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,309	1,465	1,357	12,102	13,990	16,423
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,425	1,523	1,491	56,466	66,997	63,213
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,060	1,070	1,087	954	963
Connecticut	61	979	830	1,050	4,938	4,565	6,195
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	982	862	1,053	6,025	5,519	7,159
Georgia	62	1,004	1,000	900	501	700	630
Florida	62	978	1,025	900	2,088	3,075	2,970
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	982	1,020	900	2,589	3,775	3,600
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	984	920	996	8,614	9,294	10,758
Total cigar types	41-62	1,232	1,361	1,373	120,437	143,025	142,195
UNITED STATES	All	832	1,034	912	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,255,865
1/ Short-time average.							

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CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of:

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Indicated:	Average:		Indicated
	1930-39:	1940:	1941	1930-39:	1940:	1941

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	263	267	275	44,016	44,055	44,550
New York	126	126	125	29,286	26,838	25,250
Pennsylvania	120	130	133	24,924	24,570	23,674
3 Eastern	161.6	168.4	172.5	98,235	95,463	93,474
Michigan	95	86	95	26,606	20,640	19,570
Wisconsin	85	78	87	21,830	15,054	15,051
Minnesota	76	95	87	23,088	23,750	19,314
North Dakota	73	110	105	9,852	18,920	16,590
South Dakota	53	63	70	2,300	2,016	2,170
5 Central	82.3	90.6	92.0	83,674	80,380	72,695
Nebraska	81	140	145	8,030	11,340	10,585
Montana	90	120	120	1,774	2,040	1,920
Idaho	224	265	255	25,505	32,860	28,560
Wyoming	83	120	115	2,179	2,400	2,185
Colorado	143	195	190	14,151	15,210	13,870
Utah	152	170	175	2,021	2,040	1,890
Nevada	144	170	180	358	391	360
Washington	170	185	195	8,344	8,325	8,385
Oregon	151	185	180	6,762	8,510	8,460
California 2/	253	320	310	7,365	12,480	11,470
10 Western	153.5	205.9	202.6	76,490	95,596	87,685
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	121.8	141.5	143.8	258,389	271,439	253,854

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	156	165	155	1,487	1,634	1,472
Vermont	136	140	140	2,277	2,142	2,030
Massachusetts	140	165	145	2,204	3,135	2,726
Rhode Island	177	195	180	634	878	792
Connecticut	163	180	190	2,635	3,402	3,591
5 New England	149.8	165.5	160.5	9,237	11,191	10,611
West Virginia	79	110	110	2,844	3,630	3,630
Ohio	98	100	115	12,652	11,800	11,960
Indiana	87	85	92	5,279	4,335	4,324
Illinois	76	91	95	3,448	3,549	3,420
Iowa	77	102	95	5,549	6,120	5,415
5 Central	86.7	97.8	103.8	29,771	29,434	28,749
New Mexico	72	80	75	421	480	450
Arizona	84	115	140	207	276	392
2 Southwestern	75.7	90.0	95.7	629	756	842
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	95.9	109.8	114.2	39,637	41,381	40,202
30 LATE STATES	117.5	136.3	138.9	298,027	312,820	294,056

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	168	175	175	8,262	10,150	9,625
Delaware	87	103	95	455	443	399
Maryland	100	115	102	2,997	2,898	2,489
Virginia	112	137	88	10,661	10,412	6,776
Kentucky	75	90	83	3,609	4,140	3,901
Missouri	77	104	96	4,352	5,616	5,280
Kansas	78	98	110	2,754	2,548	2,860
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	104.1	125.1	108.6	33,089	36,207	31,330
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	116.0	135.0	135.3	331,116	349,027	325,386

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
STATE	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	100	109	83	8,182	8,720	6,723
South Carolina	115	114	91	2,475	3,192	2,730
Georgia	66	78	68	1,096	1,482	1,360
Florida	111	154	110	3,120	4,312	3,190
Tennessee	68	77	61	2,870	3,388	2,745
Alabama	87	87	108	3,179	4,176	5,400
Mississippi	71	62	66	1,135	1,240	1,386
Arkansas	73	95	74	3,047	3,895	3,182
Louisiana	61	57	65	2,502	2,280	2,860
Oklahoma	71	75	62	2,600	2,550	2,170
Texas	64	64	103	3,312	3,200	6,386
California 3/	250	285	265	5,411	10,260	10,335
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	89.5	104.0	97.1	38,929	48,695	48,467
TOTAL UNITED STATES	112.6	130.3	128.7	370,045	397,722	373,853

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.
2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
New Jersey	141	120	137	2,152	1,800	2,192
Indiana	102	100	115	419	300	345
Illinois	85	81	90	532	486	540
Iowa	86	95	90	256	285	270
Missouri	79	90	80	926	1,170	1,040
Kansas	88	140	130	400	420	390
Delaware	123	145	145	804	725	725
Maryland	132	165	150	1,071	1,485	1,500
Virginia	111	125	115	4,061	3,875	3,680
North Carolina	96	96	98	8,354	7,104	7,840
South Carolina	85	80	80	5,401	5,040	5,200
Georgia	72	70	72	8,510	6,930	7,848
Florida	66	60	67	1,400	1,080	1,273
Kentucky	83	85	87	1,904	1,955	2,088
Tennessee	88	85	92	5,019	4,335	5,428
Alabama	80	60	85	7,773	4,920	8,330
Mississippi	87	65	95	7,222	4,485	6,935
Arkansas	73	90	90	3,016	3,240	3,240
Louisiana	70	58	70	6,884	4,988	6,510
Oklahoma	61	80	80	1,173	1,600	1,680
Texas	71	85	85	4,726	4,335	5,270
California	108	120	125	1,204	1,440	1,625
U.S.	83.0	80.3	87.7	73,208	61,998	73,949

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CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

AREA	: Condition September 1 :			Production 2/		
AND	: Average: :			: Average : :Indicated		
STATE	1934-39:	1940	1941	1934-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Eastern States:						
North Atlantic:						
Maine	47	65	61	651	752	684
New Hampshire	49	54	52	764	925	764
Vermont	58	48	70	467	413	546
Massachusetts	56	65	58	2,318	2,174	2,036
Rhode Island	48	55	47	281	267	235
Connecticut	55	57	63	1,295	1,210	1,286
New York	55	48	61	17,211	12,936	16,380
New Jersey	64	67	72	3,750	3,296	3,950
Pennsylvania	60	61	64	9,317	9,100	9,591
Total North Atlantic	57	55	63	36,054	31,073	35,472
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	66	73	75	1,611	1,909	1,840
Maryland	55	61	67	1,996	2,077	2,250
Virginia	51	57	65	10,366	10,660	11,859
West Virginia	53	54	64	4,796	4,868	5,102
North Carolina	52	52	73	966	962	1,400
Georgia	48	62	75	443	485	608
Total South Atlantic	53	58	67	20,177	20,961	23,059
Total Eastern States	55	56	64	56,231	52,034	58,531
Central States:						
North Central:						
Ohio	51	47	70	5,374	5,074	7,562
Indiana	52	42	86	1,566	1,225	2,376
Illinois	47	35	61	3,007	1,876	3,812
Michigan	62	49	62	7,695	5,967	7,990
Wisconsin	63	67	81	610	595	772
Minnesota	60	70	71	249	314	314
Iowa	53	83	24	321	559	116
Missouri	44	44	56	1,525	1,616	1,769
Nebraska	46	71	14	254	326	89
Kansas	40	62	29	774	1,296	540
Total North Central	53	48	63	21,375	18,848	25,340
South Central:						
Kentucky	42	40	91	310	358	679
Tennessee	43	29	90	225	166	423
Arkansas	41	45	65	771	765	1,025
Total South Central	41	41	76	1,306	1,289	2,127
Total Central States	52	47	64	22,681	20,137	27,467
Western States:						
Montana	57	59	75	342	236	328
Idaho	70	70	81	3,458	2,160	2,349
Colorado	56	64	57	1,441	1,564	1,311
New Mexico	53	72	68	666	700	684
Utah	67	64	84	362	330	414
Washington	74	77	79	28,843	27,469	26,600
Oregon	75	77	70	3,368	3,263	2,754
California	70	58	73	7,918	6,498	7,884
Total Western States	72	72	76	46,398	42,220	42,324
Total 36 States	60	59	68	125,310	114,391	128,322

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N. H.	58	54	47	18	10	12
Mass.	54	62	63	104	76	83
R. I.	55	50	90	24	18	26
Conn.	56	56	69	157	130	136
N. Y.	61	67	73	1,433	1,380	1,482
N. J.	60	82	85	1,252	1,494	1,531
Pa.	52	71	71	1,789	2,500	2,405
Ohio	42	26	87	831	443	1,509
Ind.	37	7	94	345	58	637
Ill.	42	9	91	1,447	200	2,156
Mich.	57	56	91	1,744	1,682	2,790
Iowa	37	51	30	80	93	46
Mo.	34	22	65	802	523	1,376
Nebr.	36	38	9	43	58	6
Kans.	26	53	21	115	183	54
Del.	62	90	88	301	465	432
Md.	54	80	84	348	470	478
Va.	46	2/59	2/84	902	1,392	2,066
W. Va.	34	53	59	267	446	468
N. C.	2/61	2/48	2/92	1,920	1,344	2,760
S. C.	2/65	2/67	2/89	1,236	2,158	3,471
Ga.	2/59	2/62	2/83	5,049	4,216	5,561
Fla.	2/57	2/85	2/56	57	66	43
Ky.	35	2/17	2/92	520	258	1,362
Tenn.	43	2/11	2/93	1,224	264	2,186
Ala.	2/56	2/25	2/88	1,448	700	2,464
Miss.	2/56	2/23	2/85	842	420	1,258
Ark.	2/42	2/51	2/78	1,785	2,040	3,042
La.	2/50	2/66	2/60	290	442	402
Okla.	2/25	2/31	2/72	476	434	972
Tex.	2/41	2/69	2/75	1,190	2,036	2,231
Idaho	50	87	72	128	207	188
Colo.	75	90	76	1,221	2,000	1,716
N. Mex.	37	71	72	67	120	115
Ariz.	67	71	50	53	50	36
Utah	62	78	81	435	600	689
Nev.	45	75	60	5	5	4
Wash.	62	88	81	1,078	1,494	1,414
Oreg.	67	81	65	292	365	312
Calif., all	77	78	73	23,006	23,585	21,835
Olingstone 3/	77	77	70	15,143	14,709	13,209
Freestone	77	79	79	7,863	8,876	8,626
U. S.	4/59	4/61	4/79	54,356	54,430	69,754

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39			1930-39		1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Maine	58	61	61	12	13	12
N. H.	67	66	75	13	16	14
Vt.	58	63	55	7	6	6
Mass.	65	62	69	71	52	60
R. I.	67	80	63	10	7	9
Conn.	67	65	75	48	48	48
N. Y.	57	68	47	1,476	1,670	1,378
N. J.	60	74	63	71	68	58
Pa.	60	62	54	699	873	726
Ohio	56	52	74	698	816	996
Ind.	49	51	34	380	483	648
Ill.	43	55	79	551	652	791
Mich.	60	59	75	1,138	1,398	1,700
Iowa	50	79	48	102	158	97
Mo.	38	55	60	339	518	510
Nebr.	43	57	26	41	58	27
Kans.	35	71	50	147	223	138
Del.	54	87	74	13	11	10
Md.	53	70	70	90	107	100
Va.	40	63	63	304	525	490
W. Va.	31	51	47	55	97	81
N. C.	55	61	72	263	312	370
S. C.	62	72	67	101	123	107
Ga.	60	74	67	283	397	347
Fla.	62	93	75	102	180	150
Ky.	36	57	78	190	382	444
Tenn.	38	24	83	222	194	493
Ala.	56	52	81	288	292	432
Miss.	57	73	74	295	438	451
Ark.	47	60	68	158	204	238
La.	57	90	66	121	214	158
Okla.	29	32	77	91	73	176
Tex.	48	82	63	349	545	428
Idaho	68	80	75	60	63	60
Colo.	54	84	73	230	249	202
N. Mex.	48	77	72	41	56	59
Ariz.	74	52	48	11	7	5
Utah	65	76	90	88	129	135
Nev.	55	49	60	4	3	4
Wash., all	77	83	83	5,027	6,100	5,982
Bartlett	--	83	83	3,582	3,800	3,735
Other	--	82	82	1,445	2,300	2,247
Oregon, all	75	84	76	3,295	4,445	4,130
Bartlett	--	87	79	1,374	1,690	1,580
Other	--	83	75	1,921	2,755	2,550
Calif., all	69	70	70	9,792	9,417	9,376
Bartlett	--	69	74	8,626	7,917	8,584
Other	--	78	46	1,167	1,500	792
U. S.	64	71	71	27,278	31,622	31,646

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Tons		
Maine	70	72	77	30	30	30
N. H.	73	86	90	93	120	120
Vt.	72	82	64	40	50	30
Mass.	75	83	75	664	780	690
R. I.	74	80	97	284	280	310
Conn.	72	80	83	2,155	2,770	2,840
N. Y.	67	69	59	74,750	75,800	56,800
N. J.	74	84	80	3,180	3,900	3,900
Pa.	67	79	59	21,920	23,000	17,100
Ohio	72	80	62	30,300	37,500	29,100
Ind.	68	65	79	4,310	4,000	4,700
Ill.	69	71	81	6,770	8,100	8,600
Mich.	67	76	62	57,330	54,600	41,500
Wis.	74	83	82	402	490	480
Minn.	64	80	77	256	300	270
Iowa	67	87	61	5,410	6,300	4,100
Mo.	64	69	74	9,770	10,900	11,200
Nebr.	54	70	38	2,530	3,800	2,000
Kans.	54	78	61	3,600	4,600	3,300
Del.	78	73	90	2,010	2,100	2,300
Md.	71	76	82	696	720	730
Va.	67	68	70	2,360	2,800	2,800
W. Va.	58	65	49	1,388	1,910	1,390
N. C.	76	78	79	6,602	8,500	8,600
S. C.	72	73	73	1,606	1,990	2,040
Ga.	71	74	72	1,511	2,080	1,980
Fla.	66	81	67	761	830	620
Ky.	69	65	85	2,047	2,790	3,570
Tenn.	66	42	83	2,006	1,730	3,020
Ala.	68	53	82	1,380	1,380	2,150
Miss.	68	49	82	291	220	340
Ark.	62	63	79	9,810	9,600	12,500
La.	59	64	64	54	60	60
Okla.	55	60	67	3,210	3,600	4,000
Tex.	61	72	75	2,490	3,000	3,000
Idaho	81	88	86	544	580	550
Colo.	69	87	78	514	770	620
N. Mex.	74	87	90	1,078	1,270	1,260
Ariz.	82	92	77	922	740	720
Utah	78	85	90	932	860	900
Nev.	82	100	85	96	110	100
Wash.	83	90	81	4,980	10,600	9,900
Oreg.	83	89	74	2,180	2,300	1,800
Calif., all	73	76	81	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,347,000
Wine varieties	76	80	82	497,000	607,000	590,000
Raisin "	73	74	83	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,355,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	215,560	170,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	281,300	529,000	--
Table varieties	71	77	75	350,200	430,000	402,000
U. S.	73	76	79	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,599,020

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PECANS

All varieties						
State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average :			Average :		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Percent						
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	51	39	67	174	144	234
Missouri	46	53	72	856	400	910
North Carolina	65	68	76	912	993	1,463
South Carolina	62	61	69	1,082	1,355	1,575
Georgia	58	63	67	7,452	8,526	9,620
Florida	54	60	60	1,431	1,426	1,404
Alabama	60	46	72	3,042	2,219	3,990
Mississippi	54	28	56	5,060	2,717	5,763
Arkansas	58	52	60	3,544	2,902	3,795
Louisiana	56	54	42	4,571	4,514	2,880
Oklahoma	40	51	66	12,282	22,230	28,380
Texas	42	54	40	24,270	41,000	26,220
12 States	48	53	54	64,676	88,426	86,234

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average :	Indicated :		Average :	Indicated :	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	—	3	5	174	141	229
Missouri	18	8	36	838	392	874
North Carolina	650	715	1,083	263	278	380
South Carolina	932	1,152	1,370	150	203	205
Georgia	6,902	7,929	9,043	550	597	577
Florida	1,139	1,155	1,137	292	271	267
Alabama	2,694	2,041	3,671	347	178	319
Mississippi	2,570	1,331	2,824	2,490	1,386	2,939
Arkansas	335	377	607	3,209	2,525	3,188
Louisiana	1,097	1,309	806	3,474	3,205	2,074
Oklahoma	356	1,556	1,987	11,927	20,674	26,393
Texas	1,018	2,870	2,098	23,252	38,130	24,122
12 States	17,710	20,446	24,667	46,966	67,980	61,567

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1941

September 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	: <u>Condition September 1</u> :			: <u>Production</u> :		
	: <u>Average</u> :			: <u>Average</u> :		
	: <u>1930-39</u> :	: <u>1940</u> :	: <u>1941</u> :	: <u>1930-39</u> :	: <u>1940</u> :	: <u>1941</u> :
	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
				<u>Fresh Basis 1/</u>		
PLUMS:						
Michigan	56	58	75	5,580	5,800	6,800
California	<u>2/71</u>	<u>2/74</u>	<u>2/72</u>	64,600	69,000	71,000
PRUNES:						
Idaho	63	80	80	17,570	21,500	20,800
Washington, all	62	52	83	31,450	17,500	29,900
Eastern Washington	72	83	83	12,960	14,700	15,100
Western Washington	56	26	82	18,490	2,800	14,800
Oregon, all	58	29	66	110,400	42,700	103,700
Eastern Oregon	64	89	84	12,530	16,400	15,500
Western Oregon	57	21	64	97,870	26,300	88,200
					<u>Dry Basis 3/</u>	
California	65	64	71	207,100	175,000	199,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State:	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Acres			Barrels			Barrels		
Mass.	13,720	13,700	13,700	30.0	24.2	31.4	412,400	332,000	430,000
N.J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.2	8.4	105,700	90,000	92,000
Wis.	2,290	2,500	2,800	29.9	48.4	40.4	68,600	121,000	113,000
Wash.	579	700	800	21.6	36.0	42.0	12,480	25,200	33,600
Oreg.	150	150	150	30.9	80.7	68.0	4,640	12,100	10,200
5 States	27,739	28,050	28,450	21.8	20.7	23.9	603,820	580,300	678,800

gbp

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

September 1, 1941

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Condition Sept. 1 1/			CROP	: Condition Sept. 1 1/		
AND	: Average: :			AND	: Average: :		
STATE	: 1930-39: 1940 :	1941 :		STATE	: 1930-39: 1940 :	1941 :	
	Percent				Percent		
<u>ORANGES:</u>				<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>			
California, all	74	77	76	Florida, all	65	65	48
Valencias	75	75	76	Seedless	--	66	55
Navels & Misc.	73	79	75	Other	--	65	43
Florida, all	74	64	60	Texas	58	54	59
Early & Midseason	--	65	61	Arizona	80	65	79
Valencias	--	63	59	California	74	76	80
Tangerines	64	69	36	4 States	65	61	56
Satsumas	55	58	51				
Texas	66	63	70	<u>LEMONS:</u>			
Arizona	79	65	71	California	74	80	75
Alabama	2/ 73	5	40				
Mississippi	2/ 54	(3)	5	<u>LIMES:</u>			
Louisiana	83	51	45	Florida	72	39	77
7 States	74	71	69				

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. Indicated production for the 1941-42 season will be issued in October. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	: Condition September 1			: Production 1/		
AND	: Average :			: Average :		
STATE	: 1930-39 :	1940 :	1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940 :	1941 :
	Percent			Tons		
<u>APRICOTS:</u>						
California	2/ 64	2/ 26	2/ 57	240,700	103,000	205,000
Washington	2/3/ 69	2/ 86	2/ 79	7,170	12,900	12,100
2 States	--	2/ 28	2/ 58	247,870	115,900	217,100
<u>FIGS:</u>						
California						
Dried)	74	82	81	4/ 23,160	4/ 32,000	--
Not dried)				8,890	15,000	--
<u>OLIVES:</u>						
California	54	73	52	24,420	50,000	--
<u>ALMONDS:</u>						
California	60	39	26	13,720	10,200	6,500
<u>WALNUTS:</u>						
California	76	70	81	43,330	42,200	54,000
Oregon	3/ 73	75	81	2,655	4,200	5,500
2 States	--	70	81	45,985	46,400	59,500
<u>FILBERTS:</u>						
Oregon	3/ 82	73	86	1,321	2,700	3,830
Washington	3/ 76	75	88	3/ 242	510	720
2 States	--	73	86	1,539	3,210	4,550
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>						
Florida	64	45	52	1,546	880	--
					Boxes 5/	

Boxes 5/

PINEAPPLES:

Florida	2/ 74	2/ 60	2/ 64	14,550	8,000	--
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Dry basis. 5/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39		1941	1930-39		1941
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.3	9.1	9.0	277	375	333
Mich.	8.2	9.1	8.5	865	1,022	782
Nebr.	12.6	13.3	14.5	871	933	899
Mont.	12.2	14.0	13.5	751	1,166	864
Idaho	11.7	16.1	15.0	649	1,141	885
Wyo.	12.1	14.2	13.5	558	667	526
Colo.	12.2	14.9	14.8	2,141	2,092	1,939
Utah	12.5	10.5	15.5	614	504	589
Calif.	13.5	16.2	14.0	1,634	2,803	1,848
Other States	9.1	11.4	11.2	924	1,489	1,203
U. S.	11.4	13.3	13.0	9,284	12,192	9,868

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	For Sugar			Production		
	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39		1941	1930-39		1941
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	17.1	13.0	18.0	3,842	2,925	4,320
Fla.	31.8	32.1	35.0	520	956	1,124
Total	18.1	15.2	20.0	4,362	3,881	5,444

For Seed						
La.	17.0	12.0	18.0	345	360	432
Fla.	33.5	39.5	35.0	22	27	14
Total	17.5	12.6	18.3	367	387	446

For Sugar and Seed						
La.	17.1	12.9	18.0	4,187	3,285	4,752
Fla.	31.9	32.3	35.0	542	983	1,138
Total	18.0	15.0	19.9	4,729	4,268	5,890

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BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	495	590	590	9,460	8,800	7,400
Kans.	186	300	350	3,130	4,500	2,600
Okla.	231	300	325	15,050	13,500	9,800
Tex.	288	290	360	3,630	3,800	4,000
Colo.	180	250	300	4,540	6,100	7,400
N. Mex.	226	175	325	5,380	4,700	8,300
U. S.	255.2	297.3	354.5	41,260	41,400	39,500

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.
	Average	1940	harvest	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	1930-39		1941						
<u>Thousand acres</u>				<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
Mich.	15	11	13	10.5	13.0	12.0	157	143	156
Wis.	16	10	12	12.3	15.0	12.5	188	150	150
Mont.	24	20	21	16.8	18.0	23.0	395	360	483
Idaho	76	70	100	18.9	16.0	23.0	1,417	1,120	2,300
Colo.	33	22	35	9.6	10.5	12.0	330	231	420
Wash.	96	136	160	18.6	13.0	25.0	1,856	1,768	4,000
Oreg.	2/ 3	3	11	2/17.6	13.5	28.0	2/ 48	40	308
U. S.	261	272	352	16.8	14.0	22.2	4,371	3,812	7,817

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Short-time average.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	: September 1 : (Avg.) 1930-39	: September 1 : 1939	: September 1 : 1940	: September 1 : 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	14.3	14.4	16.2	16.3
New Hampshire	14.8	15.2	14.5	16.8
Vermont	13.2	13.5	14.4	15.2
Massachusetts	17.5	17.5	18.4	17.9
Connecticut	17.6	18.2	19.6	19.8
New York	16.0	15.4	17.2	17.5
New Jersey	19.0	20.0	19.0	19.9
Pennsylvania	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.6
NORTH ATLANTIC	16.07	16.27	17.18	17.63
Ohio	15.6	16.4	15.7	16.8
Indiana	14.9	16.3	15.3	15.6
Illinois	14.2	15.8	15.8	16.6
Michigan	16.3	18.0	18.1	18.4
Wisconsin	15.0	15.8	16.5	17.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	15.10	16.30	16.33	17.00
Minnesota	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.3
Iowa	13.2	15.0	15.6	14.7
Missouri	10.4	12.4	12.6	12.7
North Dakota	12.5	12.9	14.5	13.0
South Dakota	10.8	12.0	12.5	11.6
Nebraska	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.1
Kansas	12.0	13.4	12.7	13.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	12.18	13.49	13.81	13.56
Maryland	15.1	16.2	16.4	16.0
Virginia	12.8	13.6	14.2	14.0
West Virginia	13.4	14.1	13.4	13.8
North Carolina	12.4	13.5	13.2	14.0
South Carolina	10.6	10.4	11.2	11.8
Georgia	8.9	9.7	9.5	9.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	11.63	12.43	12.64	12.74
Kentucky	12.9	13.7	13.3	13.7
Tennessee	11.4	12.6	12.1	12.7
Alabama	8.4	9.6	9.5	9.5
Mississippi	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.9
Arkansas	8.5	9.4	9.7	10.4
Oklahoma	9.9	11.6	11.3	11.5
Texas	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.5
SOUTH CENTRAL	9.60	10.43	10.41	10.70
Montana	14.0	16.5	15.2	16.3
Idaho	17.3	18.9	18.8	20.6
Wyoming	13.2	13.9	14.1	15.5
Colorado	13.4	14.9	15.1	15.4
Washington	17.7	18.9	17.9	18.4
Oregon	15.5	16.5	16.8	17.2
California	18.0	20.0	20.0	19.9
WESTERN	15.51	17.07	16.98	17.94
UNITED STATES	13.13	14.17	14.39	14.68

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1941

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Maine	42.7	45.2	47.1	47.9
N. H.	42.1	45.1	42.0	46.0
Vt.	42.6	46.2	48.0	44.0
Mass.	42.2	45.0	44.0	45.4
R. I.	40.5	45.0	43.9	42.0
Conn.	41.7	45.1	45.8	41.8
N. Y.	40.5	42.5	42.4	42.5
N. J.	35.4	38.1	40.6	40.7
Pa.	37.6	40.5	40.4	41.5
N. Atl.	39.2	41.8	41.9	42.3
Ohio	37.2	38.5	39.9	40.8
Ind.	34.1	35.3	36.5	38.5
Ill.	30.7	34.1	33.9	34.8
Mich.	40.7	42.1	39.1	40.3
Wis.	39.2	39.9	39.5	40.8
E. N. Cent.	35.6	37.5	37.4	38.6
Minn.	34.8	38.1	39.8	40.9
Iowa	32.5	37.2	35.6	36.2
Mo.	30.4	32.6	35.3	36.4
N. Dak.	34.8	38.8	38.3	41.0
S. Dak.	33.1	36.1	37.3	38.1
Nebr.	31.2	34.8	37.7	38.6
Kans.	29.9	33.9	37.2	37.9
W. N. Cent.	32.0	35.6	36.9	37.8
Del.	33.0	40.4	40.2	38.0
Md.	33.4	34.0	38.4	38.5
Va.	29.8	30.8	35.0	36.5
W. Va.	35.1	39.9	38.7	41.4
N. C.	31.7	35.6	35.3	35.1
S. C.	28.2	30.6	28.2	32.2
Ga.	29.3	31.9	32.5	30.6
Fla.	32.9	36.4	36.5	35.0
S. Atl.	31.3	34.1	35.3	35.8
Ky.	28.7	30.0	32.8	35.1
Tenn.	26.6	28.1	29.8	32.4
Ala.	28.9	31.8	31.0	35.8
Miss.	28.1	27.8	27.2	31.8
Ark.	27.2	30.6	32.0	35.4
La.	26.5	29.0	26.8	27.9
Okla.	26.6	33.8	32.7	32.9
Tex.	28.5	31.4	32.4	33.2
S. Cent.	27.8	30.8	31.4	33.3
Mont.	38.8	39.8	42.4	39.5
Idaho	41.7	42.8	41.6	41.0
Wyo.	37.6	39.2	40.4	40.6
Colo.	35.2	36.0	37.7	36.2
N. Mex.	32.1	34.1	32.5	35.5
Ariz.	31.3	35.7	32.0	35.2
Utah	42.6	42.0	42.0	43.1
Nev.	40.9	45.0	43.0	42.8
Wash.	43.9	44.8	44.1	43.6
Oreg.	42.5	44.7	42.7	41.6
Calif.	37.8	38.4	37.2	41.0
West.	39.0	39.9	39.3	40.7
U. S.	33.3	36.0	36.6	37.7

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

